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THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS

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State, Provincial and Colony News are to be sent to the Editor.

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Members should also notify their state societies.

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The New William Brewster House

Photos by Plimoth Plantation

See pages 30-33



JUDITH H. SWANN
Governor General

Governor General's Message

Each Governor General decides their travel agenda and as I assumed office, my plan was to travel to those State Societies issuing invitations, as my schedule would allow. Travel months are mainly April, May, October and November. In August 2010, however, I began a different journey, one that would keep me busy for many months to come.

I received a diagnosis of cancer in early August. My journey would include surgery, chemotherapy, hospitalizations, and radiation. More importantly, the encouraging support and prayers of members were woven into all the aspects of my journey, making it so much easier to handle.

Thanks are due to Assistant Governor General Harry P. Folger 3rd who assumed some of my travel schedule in October and November and brought greetings from the Governor General to Connecticut, Louisiana and Illinois. Thanks also to Editor Alice C. Teal who made the *Women of the Mayflower* presentation at those meetings.

The committees are busy completing their work in time for Congress in September. Here is some of the work being done: The Scholarship Committee de-

signed the application packet which is on our website. The Awards Committee is looking for candidates for our various awards. The Juniors Committee is preparing several items for Congress. The Historic Sites Committee has planned a tour scheduled immediately after Congress. The Women of the Mayflower Committee is working on some interesting research projects which you will hear more about.

I look forward to resuming my travel schedule in April and May and plan to visit Idaho, Indiana, Arizona, Alabama, Albany Colony, South Carolina, and Wyoming.

Judith H. Swan
Governor General

Attracting the Younger GSMD Potential Member

The Membership Committee is busy trying to encourage current GSMD members to print out their original Mayflower application papers and disseminate to younger blood line descendants.

When a potential new applicant sees the papers complete with references and documentations and *their name* or an ancestor's name in the proper spaces it often motivates a person to join the Mayflower Society. In many cases GSMD may be the first organization the young person joins in their own right.

That is exactly what happened in a number of cases. Often younger people need that little push and reminder that they are Mayflower Descendants and eligible to become members of an active and busy organization that promotes fine values and social interaction with all ages.

We hope every State Mayflower Society creates service opportunities for the younger members. They must be welcomed and cherished (and given a job) as they are our future.

Sometimes the older members must step aside and let the younger members take a more active role. The mature member can guide and suggest and be a back-up. We must encourage our younger members and perhaps have co-chairs of committees consisting of an older and a younger member. This way the more mature member can be a mentor.

In conclusion the Membership Committee has two suggestions:

1. print out original application papers
and disseminate among relatives and blood line descendants.
2. encourage GSMD younger members to become **active**
so they feel their contributions are valuable.

Frances Ridgway Roecker, Membership Chair
Priscilla G. Usher, Jennifer Rolfe, Committee members

Traveling for the Governor General

AGG Harry P. Folger, 3rd

During the Autumn of 2010 it was my privilege to represent Governor General Judy Swan at the fall meetings of Connecticut, Louisiana and Illinois – State Societies that she had agreed to attend. Her unfortunate illness made her attendance impossible. As Assistant Governor General I was pleased to be able to assist her in fulfilling these obligations and made the arrangements for Alice Teal and me to visit those Societies. Alice was pleased to be able to help her good friend Judy Swan and agreed to read the Governor General's "Women of the Mayflower" speech. I represented the Governor General and spoke about the General Society. We made a good team and had a most enjoyable adventure.

In October we traveled to the Connecticut Society to a meeting in Glastonbury near Hartford and were warmly greeted by Governor Don Studley and Mary Brown. We were met with great enthusiasm and enjoyed our many conversations. In addition to my purchases in support of their scholarship fund raising, I had the privilege of talking with Glenn Alan Cheney the author of one of my favorite books "Thanksgiving: The Pilgrim's First Year in America" and William P. Muttart the author of "One Hundred Eleven Questions & Answers Concerning the Pilgrims," a must read for anyone who has an interest in the Pilgrims. The next day, Sunday, we attended the Massing of the Colors in Lebanon and I was pleased to read some scripture during the service that was sponsored this time by the Thomas Rogers Society. A very impressive event.

Our second trip was to Raleigh North Carolina where we were welcomed and entertained by Frank Horton and his wife. We first attended an orientation for two new members. Frank had prepared charts showing the workings of the General and State Society and answered questions about the society, the Pilgrims, and the opportunities for new members. We were then guests at an informal Friday night dinner with its customary activities. Saturday was a special day for me. My nephew John Campbell who lives in North Carolina about a two hour drive away was able to attend his first Mayflower luncheon meeting with me. We had a great time. I participated in the silent auction, brought greetings from the General Society and most of all enjoyed my conversations with new friends. The next day, Sunday, I spent with my family – John and his wife Angela and their two boys Joshua (4) and Caleb (2). On Monday Alice and I visited Roanoke Island, the Outer Banks, Kitty Hawk and spent the night in Virginia Beach on our way home. A fun but tiring adventure.

Our third trip was most unusual. We flew to New Orleans to visit the Louisiana Society. New Orleans is a fantastic city and our hotel was well situated at the edge of the French Quarter. Friday night we attended the *Louisiana Mayflower Cotillion* with all its formal activities: the presentation of the debutantes and entourage, escorted by the society's male Junior Members; the ceremonial signing

of the Mayflower Compact by the debutantes and their demonstration of a pilgrim dance; the traditional ball followed by the customary southern breakfast with authentic pilgrim dishes. It was most delightful. On Saturday we had lunch on the steamboat *Natchez* while traveling on the Mississippi River. Saturday night the Compact Day dinner meeting was held at *Antoine's* restaurant in a second floor room where the Louisiana Society had been organized 65 years before. A plaque honoring the founding of the Louisiana Society was placed in the main dining room to preserve its place in *Antoine's* history. I was pleased to bring the greetings of the Governor General and talk about the General Society and Alice did another fine job of presenting the Governor General's "Women of the Mayflower." On Sunday four Louisiana officers and their spouses honored us at a traditional Jazz Brunch in the Garden Room of the famous *Commanders Palace* with wandering musicians and a spontaneous "second line." We were then treated to a driving tour of the city by Lea Filson and Lydia Ozenberger. Our visit was most enjoyable.

Our fourth trip started with a long ride across Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana to the middle of Illinois in the *Land of Lincoln*. We were met at the hotel by the Governor of the Illinois Society Ralph Moore and his wife Carolyn, who were to be our hosts during our stay in Springfield. The Saturday Compact Day Luncheon was held in the Executive Mansion of the Governor of the State of Illinois. The governor was not in residence but the loyal members of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Illinois were there and they were ready for a memorable event. I brought the greetings of the Governor General and spoke about the General Society and Alice presented the remarks of the Governor General's "Women of the Mayflower." We were now more comfortable with these duties made all the easier by the friendly members of the Illinois Society. On Sunday, Alice and I visited the restored village of New Salem and began the long ride home. This pleasant visit concluded our travels for the Governor General.

It has been a privilege to represent the Governor General but we are both glad she will soon be able to assume her normal duties. We made a number of new friends and were welcomed by many people not mentioned in these remarks. It would take many pages to mention all of them. We fondly remember each of them and hope they know how much we appreciate their warm reception and hospitality.





MQ Editor
Alice C. Teal
meets members
of the
Connecticut
Education
Committee

David Grant
Ellen Swayne
and
Mary Brown
are in
Pilgrim attire
at the
Connecticut
Annual Meeting



Treasurer
Robert Stickney
reads the plaque
commemorating the
65th Anniversary
of the
Louisiana
Mayflower Society.

The plaque was placed
in the Main
Dining Room
of
Antoine's
Restaurant.

Photo by Alice C. Teal



Assistant Governor General Harry P. Folger 3rd and *Mayflower Quarterly* Editor Alice C. Teal display their hometown paper in a photo to be published on a weekly feature page showing residents 'Traveling with the *Gazette*.'

(L to R) Louisiana Mayflower Society Governor Lydia Ozenberger, Harry P. Folger 3rd, Alice C. Teal, and Past Governor Lea Sinclair Filson who is serving her second term as a Member at Large of the GSMD Executive Committee.





North Carolina Mayflower Society Governor Franklin N. Horton, *Mayflower Quarterly* Editor Alice C. Teal and GSMD Assistant Governor General Harry P. Folger 3rd stand in front of the color guard at the annual luncheon meeting of the North Carolina Mayflower Society.

Photos by Bob Yankle

DGG Martha Ward and Assistant Governor General Folger present the Governor General's Commendation & Appreciation Award to Florence Jeanette Slater in recognition of 50 years of loyal service to The North Carolina Society.





Exchange of officer ribbons at the annual meeting-luncheon of the Illinois Mayflower Society, (l to r) the retiring Governor Ralph L. Moore and the incoming Governor Max D. Brown

Max and Ralph are shown after the meeting, with the beautiful Illinois State Executive Mansion in the background.



39th Mayflower General Congress

Plymouth, Massachusetts - September 10-14, 2011

The pink Registration Form for the 39th General Congress is included in this issue of *The Mayflower Quarterly* and **will not appear in future issues**. Use the form accompanying this issue along with the information included in this article to help you to register for the upcoming General Congress. We suggest that your registration form be completed and mailed as soon as possible. **Registration ends on Saturday, August 6, 2011. There will be no on-site registration forms accepted at Congress.** We also suggest that you make your reservations for sleeping accommodations early.

The General Congress Planning Committee is offering tours before, during and after Congress. Details for all tours are printed at the end of this article and on the back of the Registration Form included in this *Quarterly*. Reservations for all tours and the Congress Banquet are accepted on a first-come, first served basis. If you wish to sit with a particular group of people or person at the banquet, we **strongly recommend** that you coordinate your group by appointing one person from your group to collect everyone's registration form and check. This person should mail them in one envelope with a note to the Registrar expressing your preferences.

Members may pick up their **Credentials / Registration Packet at the General Congress Table** in the lobby of the Radisson Hotel Plymouth Harbor on Friday, September 9 from 4:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m.; Saturday, September 10 from 8:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m.; Sunday, September 11 from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.; and Monday, September 12 from 8:30 a.m. to 9:45 a.m., just before the convening of the General Congress.

On Sunday, September 11, the **Pilgrim Progress** will begin at the Mayflower Society House at 2:00 p.m., where costumes are available for members, guests and children to dress in Pilgrim attire and participate in the activities on a walk to Cole's Hill for a Wreath Laying by the Governor General and the reading of the names of the 51 Mayflower passengers who died during the first winter. Then continue to the Old Courthouse Square, immediately followed by the Opening Ceremonies at the First Parish Church. More information will be available at the Credentials Pick-up Table.

A Congress Reception will be held on Sunday, September 11 from 3:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. (*immediately following the Opening Ceremonies*), at the Mayflower Museum House and Garden.

The General Board of Assistants will meet at 6:00 p.m., on Sunday, September 11 at the Radisson Hotel Plymouth Harbor, 180 Water Street, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

The General Congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants will convene at Plymouth, Massachusetts on Monday, September 12, at 10:00 a.m. in

the Ballroom on the main floor of the Radisson Hotel Plymouth Harbor, 180 Water Street, Plymouth, Massachusetts. This room is air conditioned and handicap accessible. Assigned seating for delegates.

If you need additional Registration Forms, please contact **Priscilla G. Usher**, General Planning Chair, 238 Hillard Avenue, Warwick, Rhode Island 02886-2018, e-mail: pgul@juno.com or **G. Steven Brown**, Registrar, 189 Sherrin Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02136-1851, e-mail g.steven.brown@rcn.com

39th General Congress Accommodations

Blocks of rooms have been reserved at the three major hotels listed below. As in prior years, delegates must make their own hotel / motel reservations. Please make your reservations directly, using the following numbers. To receive our special Congress rates from the three major Inns below please mention that you are registering for the Mayflower General Congress.

Radisson Hotel Plymouth Harbor,

180 Water Street, Plymouth, MA (508) 747-4900

(If you call the Radisson 800 number you will not get the special rate. Please use this (508) 747-4900 number to receive the special Congress Room Rate.)

John Carver Inn, 25 Summer Street, Plymouth, MA (508) 746-7100

Governor Bradford Motor Inn, 98 Water Street, Plymouth, MA (508) 746-6200

Other Accommodations in the Plymouth Area:

The Anchor Motel, 7 Lincoln St., Plymouth, MA 02360 (508) 746-9551.

Blue Spruce Motel, 710 State Rd., Plymouth, MA 02360 (508) 224-3990

Breezy Hill Motel, 97 Cherry St., Plymouth, MA 02360 (508) 746-2809

Cold Spring Best Western Motel, 188 Court St., Plymouth, MA 02360
(508) 746-2222

Comfort Inn, 155 Samoset St., Plymouth, MA 02360 (508) 746-2800

Pilgrim Sands Motel, 150 Warren Ave., Plymouth, MA 02360 (508) 747-0900

Whispering Oaks Motel, State Rd., Plymouth, MA 02360 (508) 224-2500

White Horse Beach Motel, 130 Taylor Ave., Plymouth, MA 02360 (508) 224-2020

Bay View Motel, 20 Main St., Kingston, MA 02364 (781) 585-2268

Inn at Plymouth Bay, Main St., Kingston, MA 02364 (781) 585-3831

Bed and Breakfast Accommodations

Colonial House Inn, 207 Sandwich St., Plymouth, MA 02360 (508) 746-7412

Plymouth Bay Manor, 259 Court St., Plymouth, MA 02360

free dial 1-800-492-1828

Stonehenge, 80 Sandwich St., Plymouth, MA 02360 (508) 746-1847

The Thornton Adams House, 73 Warren Ave., Plymouth, MA 02360
free dial 1-800-747-9700

Peabody Bradford Homestead, 6 River St., Kingston, MA 02364 (781) 585-2646

Winsor House Inn, 390 Washington St., Duxbury, MA 02331 (617) 934-0991

White Swan B&B, 14 Manomet Point Rd., Manomet, MA 02381
(508) 224-3759

Middleboro & Rockland, (25 minutes from Plymouth)

Days Inn, 30 Clark Street East, Middleboro, MA 02346 (508) 946-44000

Comfort Inn, 850 Hingham St., Rockland, MA 02370 (781) 982-1000

Holiday Inn, 909 Hingham St., Rockland, MA 02370 (781) 871-5600

Radisson Inn, 929 Hingham St., Rockland, MA 02370 (781) 871-0545

Hilton Garden Plymouth, 4 Home Depot Drive, Plymouth, MA 02360
(508) 830-0855

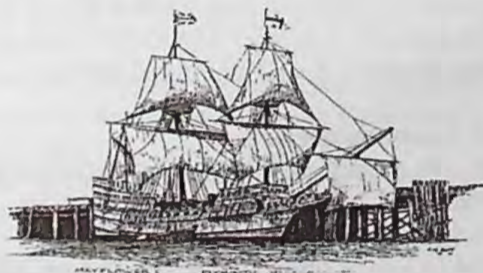
Plymouth Hampton Inn & Suites, 10 Plaza, Plymouth, MA 02360
(508) 747-5000

Transportation to Plymouth

Members who are flying into Boston's Logan Airport and do not wish to rent a car at the airport and drive to Plymouth, may take the Plymouth-Brockton Bus Line. These buses leave Logan Airport hourly and stop at exit 5, Route 3, at the Visitors Information Center in Plymouth. The Plymouth-Brockton Bus Line may be contacted at 8 Industrial Park Road, Massachusetts 02360, (508) 746-378 or www.p-b.com. Taxi service will be available to take you to your hotel or you may call Mayflower Taxi at (508) 747-1702 for service.

If you are flying into T. F. Green Airport, Providence, Rhode Island, you will need to rent a car at the airport or in the nearby surrounding area, as there is no bus service from Providence to Plymouth. There are many car rental agencies available at the airport.

Once in Plymouth, car rental agencies are available to those who require the use of a car.



Tours for the Mayflower General Congress 2011

To Sign up for the Saturday, Monday and Wednesday tours:

Please use the Pink Registration Form in this issue.

Bus Tour – Back in Time – Newport, RI

Saturday, September 10, 2011 Price \$75.00 Lunch not included

Tour begins with the famous 'Ten Mile Drive' which follows the southern coastline of Aquidneck Island. This area used to be farmland, but today is one of the most popular Newport RI attractions, with the many magnificent "summer cottages" along the way.

There will be time for a harbor-lunch on your own among the restaurants and shops at Bowens Wharf.

Following lunch you will board the "Majestic" Yacht and enjoy the beautiful sights of Newport Harbor and Narragansett Bay on an hour harbor tour.

After the boat ride there will be a visit to Belcourt Castle. The owner, will give a special tour. The 52 room house was based on Louis XIII's hunting lodge at Versailles.

The \$75.00 price includes, Guided Tour of the Ten-Mile-Drive, Harbor Cruise aboard the "Majestic," Admission to Belcourt Castle with tour.

Motor coach transportation. Time: 9:00am to 5:00pm. Minimum of 30 people.

Bus Tour – Salem, Gloucester & Rockport

Saturday, September 10, 2011 Price \$99.00 Lunch is Included

Explore the scene of the famous Salem Witch Trials. Tour the House of Seven Gables, made famous by Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel.

Continuing on to Gloucester, a stop is made at the famous statue commemorating the death of the Gloucester fishermen who went down with their ships

A special Lobster Bake Luncheon is included at the Gloucester House on the waterfront.

The Rocky Neck Art Colony is located in Rockport, it is said to be the oldest art colony in the country.

Price per person \$99.00 Minimum 30

Includes: Guided Tour of Salem, Gloucester and Rockport, admission to the House of Seven Gables with tour, Lobster Luncheon at the Gloucester House.

Motor coach transportation. Time: 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

Fuller Society Annual Meeting

The Fuller Society 2011 Annual Meeting will be held September 8-10 in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Planned is a video presentation of the Edward and Samuel Fuller Plaque Dedication ceremony which will take place on 1 May at St. Mary's Redenhall, England. For further information, contact Governor Debbie Yingst at FullerSociety@aol.com or call 717-245-2975.

Bus Tour – Cape Cod**Monday, September 12, 2011 Price per person: \$65.00 Lunch not included**

You will cross the bridge into Cape Cod. In Hyannis, you will enjoy a harbor cruise in Lewis Bay. The narrated tour takes you past the Kennedy Compound beyond the natural harbor. From there you travel along the picturesque route 6A. Here you will see Captains' homes and quaint villages (just like the song). You will see the Dexter Grist Mill where grain is still being ground for sale today. There you will see The First Church of Christ known for the Christopher Wren Steeple. Admission to the Heritage Plantation includes the collection of Currier & Ives prints, the antique and classic car exhibits including a 1930 Duesenberg once owned by Gary Cooper

Price - \$65.00 Minimum of 30 persons

This includes: Guided Tour of Hyannis and Sandwich, Harbor Cruise in Lewis Bay, Admission to the Heritage Museum and Gardens.

Motor Coach transportation. Time: 9:00 am to 4:30 pm

Bus Tour – Boston, Lexington & Concord**Monday, September 12, 2011 Price per person: \$60.00 Lunch not included**

Traces of history are bountiful in Boston. Here you will see Old North Church, Paul Revere's House, the Boston Common, the Public Garden, "Cheers" pub and the USS Constitution, better known as "Old Ironsides." Free time in Quincy Market and Faneuil Hall Paul Revere's famous ride occurred when he saw lights in Old North Church and rode out of the City to warn the residents of Lexington and Concord. The first shot of the Revolutionary War was fired in Concord. The guided tour traces the route of Revere and the subsequent events that lead to the outbreak of hostilities

Price is \$60.00 Minimum of 30 persons

This includes Guided Tour of Boston, Admission to Old North Church, Admission to Paul Revere's House. Guided Tour of Concord & Lexington. Motor Coach Transportation. Time: 9:00am – 5:00pm.

Bus Tour- Plymouth**Wednesday, September 14, 2011 Price per person: \$39.00 Minimum of 15**

See "America's Home Town." Walk through the doors of the old Jenney Grist Mill. See the water wheel turn the grinding stones. Listen to the tales from the miller. Guided tour will take you to Forefathers' Monument.

Price \$39.00 Includes: Tour thru Jenney Grist Mill with costumed guide, visit Pilgrim Monument and the Plymouth waterfront.

Motor Coach Transportation. Time: 9:00 am to 11:30 am.

Bus Tour: Providence, Rhode Island**Wednesday, September 14, 2011 Price per person: \$65.00 Lunch on your own.**

You start your day in Providence with a tour of the City, including the "Mile of History." You travel along Benefit Street, pass a row of early-18th and 19th century candy-color houses. You will visit Johnson and Wales Culinary Archives and Museum. For lunch you head over to Federal Hill – the "Little Italy" of Providence. This is where Providence takes on an old world flair. Savor the nuance of Italian culture and relax with a cappuccino in De Pasquale Square.

Cost: \$65.00 Minimum of 25

Includes: Guided Tour of Providence including Benefit Street, Johnson & Wales Culinary Museum. Visit to Federal Hill.

Motor Coach Transportation. Time: 9:00 am - 4:00 pm.

Priscilla G. Usher
General Congress Chair

A Chance for Recognition

The Awards Committee is asking all societies to be on the alert for a member who is worthy of recognition at the 39th Mayflower General Congress in Plymouth, Massachusetts in September. This can be for long-time service on a special committee or in a certain office, or for an unusual program they have developed. Please send your suggestions to:

James W. Lucas
Roger L. Young
Virginia A. Mucciaccio, Chair

jay.lucas@rcn.com
RogerLeonYoung@aol.com
ginny.mucc@verizon.net

Spelling: Plimoth or Plymouth

Plimoth is one of several spellings used by the colony's governor, William Bradford. There were no rules for spelling in the early 17th century, and each writer spelled phonetically, sometimes spelling a single word different ways in the same document.

When *Plimoth Plantation* was founded, it was decided to use Governor Bradford's most common spelling – *Plimoth* in order to differentiate the museum from the modern town of *Plymouth*.

General Society of Mayflower Descendants

39th General Congress Schedule

Plymouth, Massachusetts – September 10 - 14, 2011

To Register for Congress

Please use the pink Registration Form in this issue.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2011

- Visit the Society Library & Museum
- Pilgrim Hall Museum
- Mayflower II
- 9:00am Finance Committee Meeting
- 1:00pm Executive Committee Meeting
- 4:00pm - 8:00pm Credentials Pick-up, Radisson Lobby, 180 Water Street
- Mayflower Family Society Meetings / Dinners

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2011

- 8:00am - 7:00pm Credentials pick-up, Radisson Hotel Lobby, 180 Water Street
- 9:00am - 5:00pm Congress Day Tours: Newport, RI or Salem, Gloucester, Rockport
- Visit the Society Library & Museum, Pilgrim Hall Museum, Mayflower II and Plimoth Plantation
- Mayflower Family Society Meetings / Dinners
- General Society Committee Meetings

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2011

- 8:00am Church service: Plimoth Plantation Fort-Meeting House (125 Max) A sign-up sheet will be available at the Credentials Pick-up table on Friday and Saturday for those who wish to attend
- 11:00am-1:00pm Credentials Pick-up, Radisson Hotel Lobby, 180 Water Street
- 2:00pm Pilgrim Progress: From the Mayflower Society Museum House to Cole's Hill, to the Town Square, immediately followed by Opening Ceremonies at the First Parish Church
- 3:00pm-4:30pm A Welcome Reception for Delegates and Registered Guests in the Garden of the Mayflower Society House.
- 6:00pm-7:00pm General Board of Assistants Meeting at the Radisson Hotel, 180 Water Street.



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2011

- 9:00am-5:00pm Congress Day Tours: Cape Cod / Boston, Lexington & Concord
 8:30am-9:45am Credentials Pick-up: Radisson Hotel Lobby, 180 Water Street
 10:00am First Business Session of General Congress,
 Ballroom of the Radisson Hotel, 180 Water Street
 2:00pm Second Business Session of General Congress

**Evening open for meetings, seminars, tours or personal pleasures.
 ENJOY YOURSELF**

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2011

- 9:00am Third Business Session of the General Congress
 Ballroom of the Radisson Hotel, 180 Water Street
 2:00pm Final Business Session of the General Congress
 Ballroom of the Radisson Hotel, 180 Water Street

Mayflower General Congress Banquet
Holiday Inn, Taunton, Massachusetts, Route 495, Exit 9
(Black Tie optional)

- 6:00pm Buses leave from the Radisson Hotel, John Carver Inn,
 and Governor Bradford Motor Inn
 7:00pm-7:30pm Social Hour
 7:30pm Thirty-ninth General Congress Banquet
 (assigned seating, advance reservations required)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2011

- Congress Tours
 9:00am-11:30am Plymouth
 9:00am-4:00pm Providence, RI

Historic Sites 2011 Tour in Massachusetts

Come and join us for a week of discovering where our "Separatist" grandparents landed, discovered new wonders, and settled. From the tip of Cape Cod to the Boston Light, we will expand our knowledge of these heroic people. It follows the 39th Mayflower General Congress in Plymouth, MA.

Price is \$1499.

Contact:

plymouthtravel@aol.com

or

Barb Williams

gsmdhistoricsites@gmail.com

Announcement from the GSMD Nominating Committee General Officers for 2011 – 2014

The GSMD Nominating Committee is pleased to recommend to the General Congress the following members for nomination as General Officers to serve for the term 2011 to 2014:

Governor General – Bruce C. MacGunnigle of the Rhode Island Society

Bruce has given many years of service to the Mayflower Society. He joined the Rhode Island Society in 1972 and served as Governor, Deputy Governor, Treasurer, DGG and AG. In 1987 he was elected Captain General followed by six years as Member-at-Large before he was elected Assistant Governor General in 1996. He has attended 21 General Board of Assistants meetings and 10 General Congresses serving as Chair of the Congress Planning Committee four times and working on Registration six times. He is the primary researcher for the *5Gs Mayflower Families* volume 4 Edward Fuller and has written numerous articles on history and genealogy. Bruce has often demonstrated his leadership abilities by his numerous successful projects in the community such as 15 years as Colonel Commanding of the Varnum Continentals, a historic state militia group, and as Director of the Varnum House Museum for which he received the Meritorious Service Medal from the Governor of the State of Rhode Island for his outstanding management and restoration of the museum. He was recommended to us by many of those who have worked with him. After concentrating his efforts in the past few years to his family and business, he is now able to give the necessary time to lead the Mayflower Society for the next three years. We will be fortunate to have him as Governor General.

Assistant Governor General – Lea Sinclair Filson of the Louisiana Society

Lea has been an important part of the Mayflower Society for a number of years. She joined the Louisiana Society over 10 years ago and has served as Governor, Treasurer, Newsletter Editor, DGG, AG and currently Corresponding Secretary. In 2003 she was asked to reorganize the GSMD Insignia program which she did and added it to the website which has increased the volume of sales many times over. Most of you know Lea through her outstanding efforts with Insignia but she is now primarily involved with the reorganization of the GSMD website that will modernize our education efforts and member communications. She is currently finishing her second term (6 years) as Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee. Lea is a go-to-it person as is evident by her more than 20 years as a broadcast journalist in radio, television and print before creating her own consulting company LEAF Communications that specializes in media

marketing and public relations. She has written, produced and hosted numerous radio programs and is a field producer for ABC, CBS, and NBC network television as well as countless cable channels. She writes a regular column "Sinclair Loves Cats" published in Louisiana. She is also a consultant for the New Orleans Tourism Marketing Corporation for which she negotiates contracts with national television shows bringing them to New Orleans to increase tourism. Lea leads a busy life but always makes time for the Mayflower Society which she says is a labor of love. We are confident that Lea will draw on her vast divergent experiences and be an outstanding Assistant Governor General.

Secretary General – Susan E. Roser of the Canadian Society

Susan joined the Mayflower Society in 1981 when the Canadian Society was first being organized and has served as Governor, Deputy Governor, Newsletter Editor, DGG, AG and currently as Historian. Her research and writing abilities were used as the author of a series of Mayflower reference books published by Genealogical Publishing Company and she has written various articles for several genealogical journals. In 2003, Susan developed and wrote a Mayflower research course that is offered by the University of Toronto Genealogical Institute of Online Studies. She served a three year term on the General Society Computer Committee, and was involved with the then new General Society website for which she received much praise from Governor General Richard Howland Maxwell. In 2000 she created the Canadian Society website that she continues to maintain. Her experience and writing abilities make her a natural for Secretary General. She will be able to be involved with the efforts to centralize our records in Plymouth and improve our electronic communication and storage of General Society information and documents. We are confident that Susan will be an excellent Secretary General.

Treasurer General – Donald T. Studley of the Connecticut Society

Don joined the Connecticut Mayflower Society in 1991 and became actively involved. He has served as Governor, Deputy Governor, Assistant, AG and is currently Governor. He has worked with the finances of the Connecticut Society and helped put them on the right track while improving their income and asset valuation. He received an AB degree from Holy Cross and an MBA from Dartmouth. In 1973 he passed the CPA exams and became a Certified Public Accountant in the State of Connecticut while working as a Tax Manager for Price Waterhouse & Co. in Bridgeport CT. In 1977 he formed his own CPA firm as a senior partner in Studley, White & Associates, P.C. in Danbury CT where they specialize in accounting and auditing for not-for-profit organizations. He has volunteered his services to various activities and organizations in the Newtown area and held offices such as Chairman, President, Treasurer, etc. For the past six years he has been a member of the Board of Trustees and Chair of the Audit Committee of the Union

Savings Bank in Danbury with over \$2.5 billion in assets. His knowledge of accounting and the Mayflower Society gives him special insight to draw on his experiences with other organizations to establish a special relationship with State and General Society activity and help centralize our records in Plymouth and improve our electronic communication and storage of General Society records and reports. We believe that Don is uniquely qualified to be Treasurer General.

Historian General – Paul S. Bumpus of the Maine and Hawaii Societies

Paul is now completing his third year as Historian General and we believe he is best qualified to continue in that position. He has managed the office in Plymouth with a pleasant and efficient manner and has worked well with the State Historians. He communicates with them on a regular basis through email, etc. and maintains a high standard of quality when accepting proof of lineage. Before becoming Historian General, Paul worked on lineage research in the Plymouth Office and when the Hawaii Society did not have a member who would work as state Historian, he joined the Hawaii Society and became their Historian while still working in Plymouth. He is an excellent representative of the Mayflower Society to various groups in Plymouth and takes an active interest in what is going on. Paul has been very well received when representing the General Society as a speaker at numerous State Society meetings and Compact Day functions. He works well with members and non members alike. We believe that it is important that Paul continue as our Historian General.

Elder General – Rev. Dr. C. Corydon Randall II of the Michigan and Indiana Societies

Cory was born in Michigan and received an AB degree in history from the University of Michigan in 1957. In 1960 he received a Master of Divinity in Sacred Theology from Berkeley Divinity School at Yale and began serving churches in Ohio while being a full time student at Hebrew Union College from which he received a Ph.D. in Hebraic Studies in 1969. He served as Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Indiana 1967-1971 and Trinity Episcopal Church, Fort Wayne, Indiana 1971-1988 and St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Del Mar, California 1988-2000 and then returned to Michigan in retirement where he is currently Theologian-in-Residence, Christ Church Cranbrook, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Cory is a life member of the Indiana Society and the Michigan Society where he has served as Historian and Governor. When illness caused Elder General Rev. Jeanne Linderman to be unable to attend the meetings of the General Board of Assistants in Annapolis and San Diego, he graciously assumed the duties of the Elder General when needed. We are confident that Cory will be well received as Elder General.

Captain General – Kenneth R. Callison of the Iowa Society

Ken is the current Captain General and has enthusiastically performed every task asked of him. He has prepared a Captain's Handbook that the Executive Committee has authorized for printing and distribution to the State Society Captains at no charge. He is dedicated to the advancement of the Mayflower Society and has been a good ambassador to the various State Societies he has visited. Ken joined the Iowa Society in 1983 and has served as Governor, DGG, AG and participated in the growth of the Society into the 21st Century. He is a Director of a nondenominational home mission ministry and has served as Deacon, Elder and Lay Pastor of his church. He is active in community service having been twice honored by the State of Iowa for historical preservation and was elected to the Winterset City Council. He is the former owner of Winterset Hybrid Seed Company with up to 300 employees and sales operations in 10 states. We are pleased that Ken will continue to serve as Captain General.

Surgeon General – George P. Garmany Jr. M.D. of the Colorado Society

George is the current Surgeon General. He has quietly and confidentially performed his duties at a number of meetings of the General Society and is Chair of the Reproductive Technology Committee. He continues to be actively involved with the Colorado Society and was a member of the committee responsible for preparations for the General Board of Assistants Meeting at Denver in 2006. His services were needed more than once at that meeting and he was of great assistance to Former Governor General Cay Lanham when her daughter became seriously ill and required hospitalization. George is always ready to help whether the problem is minor or serious and we are fortunate to have his services available at our meetings. We have confidence that he will continue to be there when needed as Surgeon General.

Counsellor General – Sarah L. Clingman Esq. of the South Carolina Society

Sarah has been an active member of the South Carolina Mayflower Society and has held the offices of Governor, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, DGG, AG and is the current Counselor. She has been active in her community and belongs to a number of hereditary societies. She received a BA degree in history from Columbia College and an MA in history from the University of South Carolina. In 1990 she received a JD degree from the University of South Carolina and was admitted to the bar of the South Carolina Supreme Court. She is authorized to practice law before the Maryland State Court of Appeals, The US District Court in Maryland and South Carolina as well as the United States 4th Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court. She is a Certified Circuit Court Mediator for the South Carolina Supreme Court and is certified by the National Elder Law Foundation as a Specialist in

Elder Law. She is also a Licensed Broker by the South Carolina Real Estate Commission. Sarah has been an instructor and professional presenter many times and belongs to a long list of professional associations. She is a member of the Clingman Law Firm, LLC in Columbia South Carolina. We believe that her experience and activities will be a considerable asset to the General Society and are pleased that she has agreed to be a part of the leadership of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

The Nominating Committee is pleased to present these outstanding Mayflower Society Members for your consideration and election to General Office.

AGG Harry P. Folger 3rd – New Jersey, Chair

FMAL Mary Ellen Byrne, Esq. – Michigan

FGG Robert A. Greene – Rhode Island

DGG Charles M. Johnson – Mississippi

FAGG Terry J. McKane – Michigan

Historian Emily S. Palmer – Colorado

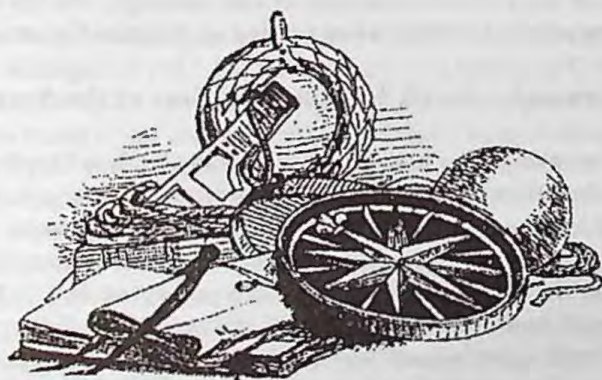
CG J. Michael Phelps, Esq. – California

FGG Mildred Ramos – Virginia

FGG Edward D. Sullivan, Esq. – Florida

MQ Editor Alice C. Teal – New Jersey

FAGG Donald W. West – Illinois



MEMORIAL TRIBUTE

Elizabeth P. White FASG, FNGS, CG

By her son, Ronald White

I deeply regret to announce the passing of my mother, Elizabeth P. White, on 3 January 2011, aged 96 years 8 months and three days. She enjoyed a merry Christmas day including the best turkey dinner that I have ever cooked, gifts and telephone calls from Boston, New York and San Diego. Sunday brought reports from family and confirmation that the local *Mayflower* ladies would visit on the 4th of January, to present an award by Editors of the *Mayflower Quarterly*. (In December, when I told her about the new award she laughed and went to bed with the biggest grin on her face.) Also, I told her that the third part of her NSGS interview by Emmett Goff (Lois Goff's husband) is on-line, at the North Suburban Genealogical Society website, www.winnetkalibrary.org/research/NSGS. After twenty-five years, the North Suburban Genealogical Society is truly self sustaining.

Forty years ago, Betty White joined Katharine Greeley's small group of genealogists installed in the Winnetka Public Library. (Sixty years ago they met for the Parent-Teachers Association meetings when Betty White was elected president.) In those days, indexing of church records and field trips to smaller burial grounds were the important task. *Mayflower*, Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Founders and Patriots were central to society and forever seeking lunch hour speakers.

In 1930, Betty Pearson was graduated from New Trier High School, the youngest in that class and now likely its last member. She was a member of their Honor Society. In 1932, she was graduated from Monticello College of which she was elected (1966) Secretary of their national alumnae association, a member of the Board of Directors. Although she majored in music, she developed a keen interest about our ancestor Captain Benjamin Godfrey, founder of the school and builder of the Alton & (Chicago) Railroad. Her history paper (1932) received high marks and would become the core for *Captain Benjamin Godfrey and the Alton & Sangamon Railroad*, Journal of Illinois State History Vol.XVII No.3 (Nov.1974).

In the 1960s, after my sister and I entered career and family, my father retired from aerospace research engineering. Betty and Henry White traveled in exploration of family history. At Dublin, my mother identified the genealogies of several of Henry's Irish ancestors. At Newberryport, she learned about our ancestors Pearson and Currier, owner of a ropewalk, the builder of clipper ships of which the *Dreadnought*, launched in 1853, was among the most famous. At New Orleans and in Texas, Cape Cod, Philadelphia, and Baltimore my mother found details about Captain Benjamin Godfrey and his cousin Captain Simeon Ryder (builder of the railroad from East Saint Louis to Terra Haute). At Springfield, in the Illinois State Archives, she discovered that many letters in the Benjamin Godfrey collec-

tion had lost their signature. Who had written to our ancestor? She brought this problem to the senior archivist Lowell M. Volkel, and simultaneously they understood that the author was Abraham Lincoln. *The Godfreys of Chatham, Massachusetts* was published in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* Vol. 126 No. 4 October 1972, January and April 1973. Additional material is offered as *Captain Benjamin Godfrey of Chatham, Mass., Baltimore, Maryland, Matamoros, Mexico and Alton and Godfrey*, Illinois published in the *Illinois State Genealogical Quarterly* Number 28 (Fall) 1996 and (Winter) 1996. Lowell Volkel would be the founding President of the Illinois State Genealogical Society (1968). In 1996, Betty White received the first ever Lowell Volkel Medal of Honor for outstanding contributions to genealogy in Illinois. She regretted not being able to accept in person because my father, then aged 89 years, was no longer fit to travel.

Companions at history and genealogy research included Margaret Falley, FASG, author of books about finding your Irish ancestors, and Lester J. Cappon scholar about colonial American migrations who famously said, "Genealogy is the handmaiden of history." The vast Deering Library of Northwestern University and the Newberry Library at Chicago received frequent visits and her manuscript notes, in pencil, filled many composition books. The Newberry Library referred its patrons seeking research assistance to Betty White, and some clients hired Henry White for his art of calligraphy.

Betty White was involved in creating the Chicago Genealogical Society (1967) and the Illinois State Genealogical Society (1968), serving as vice-President in 1976 and Associate Editor of the Quarterly Journal from 1977-1981. A benefit of membership in the Illinois State society encouraged direct access to county and state archives. In 1972, at New Trier High School she created an adult education course *Family History (Genealogy)* that attracted 70 students, some of whom became certified genealogists and worked on the several Mayflower Five Generation projects. Talks about the course of instruction have been given at several colleges, libraries, and genealogical groups in Illinois and neighboring states. (For the next year, teaching in the high school facility required some hours of schooling to obtain the Illinois license and union membership.) The North Suburban Genealogical Society continues tutoring (teaching) the course including the selection of recent computer data resources.

On 21 November 1932, my mother attended her first Illinois Mayflower banquet, a formal affair at the Blackstone Hotel. My uncle, descended of William Brewster, had lately become a member. During the years 1971-1976, my mother was Historian for the Illinois Society of Mayflower Descendants responsible for lineage papers, as well as co-chair of the Winnetka Library Genealogy Volunteers and chairman for the John Howland Five Generations Project. Dr. Lee Van Antwerp of the G.D. Searle pharmaceutical company was the Governor of the Illinois Mayflower Society who established annual financial support and his personal collection of books to the Winnetka library genealogy pro-

gram. In 1976, Elizabeth Pearson White was selected a Fellow of the American Genealogical Society.

In 1978, at the annual meeting of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, my mother was appointed editor of the *Mayflower Quarterly*. Everyone had expected the incumbent to be reappointed. The new MQ's cover used lettering of the Trajan font as studied at the Newberry Library. My father, using his skill as a calligrapher, created illustrations. Together they learned about proportional space typewriting, postal regulations, print shop deadlines and a limited budget. No longer would my mother hear about mid-western authors of *Mayflower* material suffering the "not from New England" style of rejection.



Henry G.R. and
Elizabeth P. White
ca. 1980

*Photo by
Ronald White*

Speaking at conferences and symposiums was an important activity in and around Chicago, with invitations to Detroit, Indianapolis, Madison and Des Moines where the topic was finding New England ancestors and about migrations into Illinois. In 1984, she spoke about editing a learned journal. She spoke to national meetings at Boston, Washington DC, Atlanta, Salt Lake City, Tacoma, and San

Diego. For the Illinois State Genealogical Society at Springfield my mother arranged for the esteemed Milton Rubincam FASG to be the featured speaker about genealogical research. Arriving at the hotel she discovered her name and her topic posted on the hotel's marquee. My mother felt embarrassed, thinking that publicity should have favored the renowned elder of the American Society of Genealogists. Good that Milton was a true gentleman and the audience offered their enthusiastic applause.

During 1981 and '82, Betty White worked with Dr. Kenn Stryker-Rodda FASG to revise the Illinois chapter of *Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources*, including the useful improvements by John Daly, director of the Illinois Archive with the support of Jim Edger, the Illinois Secretary of State. As Governor of Illinois, Jim Edger developed the central (regional) depository for mature county records that has become best practice throughout the United States. My father enjoyed Kenn Stryker-Rodda FASG and Walter Lee Sheppard Jr., FASG for their exclusive society of Flagon and Trencher, descendants of colonial tavern keepers. My father, always the learned English gentleman, was eligible by his American ancestor, Aaron Cleveland (1680-1755) innkeeper of the Admiral Vernon at Woburn.

In 1982, Betty White was chairman of the first annual Family History Writing Contest designed to encourage new authors. For six weeks during the next decade, she read forty or more submissions. This National Genealogical Society project has promoted several new authors as recognized genealogists. Recently I found correspondence about the 1990 writing contest in Varney Nell's folder, the retired air force Colonel and longtime NGS president.

In January 1985, my mother testified in the matter of State of Wisconsin vs Beatrice Bailey Company, accelerating the proceedings that ultimately banned the mass solicitation of deceptive family history books. (Driving through January ice and snow brought back memories of the farm in Walworth County during the Depression, when there was no employment for young engineering graduates.) The next morning my mother received a telephone call from Jim Hansen FASG, then the Wisconsin State archivist, reporting how her testimony had been favorably featured on their local television news. Later that year, my mother was interviewed by the *Wall Street Journal* for their story 'Heritage Book': *Family History or Phone Book* November 4, 1985. Clones of Beatrice Bailey made their way into commerce, alias Elizabeth Ross, Roots Research, and American Genealogy until May, 1987, when a United States District Court ordered the Postal Inspection Service to withhold deliveries to the publisher's address. It is reported that they had sent out another 18 million solicitations to a gullible public.

In 1986, my mother was elected Fellow, National Genealogical Society, for contributions to genealogy in many different ways.

The Mayflower Society's Five Generation Project was well launched under the leadership of Lucy Mary Kellogg FASG of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Detroit.

She assigned several tasks of research to the Winnetka genealogy volunteers. In those years the Howland Project was thought to be good for one book, ten children of whom nine married, having issue. Daughters Desire Gorham, Hope Chipman, and Elizabeth Hicks / Dickinson grew by vast documentations from many sources and a fantastic network of volunteer genealogical researchers. John² Howland seemed easy. A few items remained defiant for their want of documentation, and discovering the origin of a certain citation was a question having no satisfactory answer, disappointment, a frustration. Otherwise, my mother was especially satisfied in receiving the 1992 Literary Award of Merit for *John Howland of the Mayflower Volume 1*, from the Connecticut Society of Genealogists. The Howland project illustrates my mother's words in a live television interview on WTTW Chicago, saying something like, "A wonderful thing about genealogical research is that when you solve one problem, satisfy one question, you discover that there are a dozen new questions, additional relationships to explore." She was surprised by the many rebroadcasts of that interview conducted by a young Ray Suarez now of PBS's *The Nightly News*.

On January 4, my sister and I were late for our date with the *Mayflower* ladies presenting the Editor's award *To the Illustrious Elizabeth Pearson White, Editor of the Mayflower Quarterly, November 1978 – August 1986. ... Who exemplifies the spirit of the Mayflower Pilgrims on Cape Cod ... the details of which and more are expressed within the pages of the Mayflower Quarterly*. Has it been thirty years since my parents created camera-ready copy, text and calligraphy, for the *Mayflower Quarterly*? Our mother would have enjoyed the visit with her dear companions of the genealogy room but for a cerebral stroke.

At the funeral service my niece said that her grandfather, "Came down to claim his bride" now that her part of the Howland is finished, out of the house. The website www.wmscottfuneralhome.com is host of video with photographs from my mother's long and satisfying life. I will miss reading to my mother after lunch on our sun filled porch the latest news from the *Fellows*, *The American Genealogist*, the *Howland Family quarterly*, and the *Mayflower Quarterly*.

Ronald White
Winnetka, January 2011



The William Brewster House

Paula Peters & Richard Pickeing

"It is well situated upon a high hill close unto the seaside, and very commodious for shipping to come unto them. In this plantation is about twenty houses, four or five of which are very fair and pleasant, and the rest (as time will serve) shall be made better."

— Emmanuel Altham describing Plymouth, September 1623

Each building is an interpretation of the life circumstances of its original inhabitant and the circumstances of its original construction – the availability of labor, the time of year that it was built, and the skills in town at the time. Noticing these subtle distinctions adds depth to the experience of exploring Colonial Plymouth.

Since the eighties, the reproduction dwellings, outbuildings and fortifications in the Museum's English Village have been designed, constructed and maintained by the Colonial Artisans, a small corps of highly experienced craftsmen. They have learned their skills on-site and in collaboration with the finest American, English and Irish scholars and artisans. These men are also accomplished role players portraying carpenters Francis Eaton and Phineas Pratt, as well as nail maker and blacksmith William Palmer among other Plymouth residents. They frequently serve as consultants to other museums of the 17th century.

Tom Gerhardt and Rick McKee are Colonial Artisans, and together they represent more than forty years of expertise in the study and re-creation of early New England architecture and historic construction. In Spring 2009 when they began work on a new William Brewster house for the English Village, they were faced with a fascinating research challenge. No description of Brewster's dwelling is known to exist. No period sketches or blueprints are there to follow.

Emmanuel Altham's letter is a valuable document for understanding how Plymouth looked by the summer of 1623, yet the report that Altham sent to his older brother provides no detail on the town's individual dwellings. It's an intriguing quote," Rick says. "But what does a "fair and pleasant" house look like?" In creating their Brewster house design, Rick and Tom turned to archaeological research on first-period homes in early English settlements at Jamestown in Virginia, Fort Saint George in Maine, and St. Mary's City in Maryland. They also looked at existing historic frames and gleaned precious details contained in 17th century primary sources such as letters, craftsmen's business records and legal documents.

Lastly, they were informed by the work itself. "The research guides us, but the act of building is an equally important, and very public discovery process. The work that our guests see us doing is a material interpretation of the past. It's a constant uncovering of knowledge by striving to understand 17th-century work," Rick says. "We hope the honest effort comes through."

Every element of the raw material from the nails, the timber, the thatch and even the pile of daubing worked over by bare feet is exactly what would have been used in the 17th century. Every construction technique is period-correct.

Diagonally across the street from the site of the new Brewster house stands the Howland house, a far simpler dwelling constructed by the Colonial Artisans in 2008. Built of crude posts and split (unhewn) timbers, it has no formal hearth, only a blackened fire pit at the far wall and an opening at the peak of the roof to draft the smoke. Like Brewster house, it too has walls of wattle and daub but is covered with rough cut clapboards and a hastily thatched roof. Built to serve as the home of John Howland, who came to the colony as Governor John Carver's indentured servant and then married the orphaned Elizabeth Tilly, it is made to represent one of those houses that Emmanuel Altham commented, "shall be made better."

Brewster house will be clearly different from Howland house. Tom and Rick reasoned, that despite the dire conditions of the colony's early years, careful attention would have been paid to Brewster's home because of his community standing as the Ruling Elder of the church and trusted advisor to William Bradford. "We want people to be aware of this hierarchy," said Tom. "In the 17th century you would expect certain people to live in better houses. There were class differences."

The Brewster house is larger than other English Village houses. While short of defining them as actual rooms, Tom said, "There are spaces in the house that will lend themselves to greater convenience. A space for sleeping, a space for eating, a space for cooking and a storage space that is unique to the house. People looking for details will notice the hewing and finer finish to the house." Unlike the quick work done to roof the Howland house, the Colonial Artisans used a three-layer thatching technique on the Brewster house. "The first layer is a fleeking coat, a layer of thin reed, followed by a trash layer, a layer of marginal material that has no other value," said Tom. "It looks like swirls of hay scattered over the reeds, that is then topped with the third layer of carefully positioned cattail reeds. The reeds are then staked down with spars giving the roof a uniformly layered finish."

Throughout the 2010 season, not only the Colonial Artisans, but role players and at times, even Museum guests worked on the Brewster house. Some visitors wielded a mallet to split a length of oak, pounded a freshly forged nail, or pressed daub into the walls.

The Colonial Artisans capture our guests' imaginations. Earlier this summer, in his forge near the Brewster site, Goodman William Palmer (portrayed by blacksmith Mark Atchison) stoked his forge, heating a hunk of iron to glowing and then tapered one end of it on an anvil. On the other end he fashioned a head to make a nail. Children who know the ease of buying a box of nails off the hardware store shelf studied Master Palmer in amazement. A lucky group of boys were thrilled when he handed them a bucket of newly minted nails to deliver to the men working

on Brewster house. Phineas Pratt (Rick McKee) put the nails directly to use securing the next clapboard to the frame while Goodman Francis Eaton (Tom Gerhardt) worked overhead thatching and training an apprentice. Lamenting that he wouldn't be doing this work forever, Eaton said, "tis important to pass this knowledge on."



Photos by Plimoth Plantation



William Brewster (circa 1566 - 1644) was the Ruling Elder of Plymouth Church and served for decades as lay preacher. Educated at Cambridge and former bailiff of the Archbishop of York's manor house, Brewster was a key figure in the Pilgrim church's removal from Holland to New England. He arrived aboard *Mayflower* with his wife Mary and two of their five children.

Brewster was widowed in April 1627, and according to the May 1627 cattle division, an early census document, would likely have lived in his house with sons Love and Wrestling and perhaps as many as two others, a ward named Richard More and a bachelor, Henry Sampson.



Hymns, Odes and Songs To Pilgrims and the *Mayflower*

Stacy B.C. Wood Jr.

Over the years hymns, odes and songs have been composed about the Pilgrims and the *Mayflower*. This is an article about some of them. On February 16, 1900, at the annual meeting of the SMDPA in Philadelphia, *The Pilgrims*, with words based on an earlier poem by Florence (Earle) Coates and music by Thomas Whitney Surette, was sung by the members and their guests. Its cover carries the copyright date of 1900. Florence Coates was a poet laureate of Pennsylvania and one of 21 Charter Members of SMDPA (#10). The composer was "of " Bryn Mawr College. I have not examined the minutes of subsequent annual meetings to see if there is an indication of how often and when it was last used. It is written in E-flat major in 4/2 time and the lyrics are:

The Pilgrims

(Played "with dignity but not too slowly")

Pilgrims of the trackless deep,
Leaving all, our fathers came,
Faith and liberty to keep
In Jehovah's awful name.

(More softly)

Neither pillar'd flame nor cloud
Made the wild, for them rejoice,
But their hearts, with sorrow bowed,
In the darkness –
In the darkness His voice.
Things above them divined –
Thoughts of God, forever True,
And the deathless compact signed –
"Building better than they knew:"
Building liberty, not planned,
Law which ampler life controls,
All the greatness of our land
Lying shadowed –
Lying shadowed in their souls.
In the days that shall succeed,
Prouder boast no time shall grant
Than to be of them, indeed,
Children of their covenant:
Children of the promis'd day,
Bound by hope and memory.
Brave, devoted, wise as they,
Strong with love-
Strong with love's humility.

Currently songs are not usually sung at the annual meeting other than the national anthem. An annual memorial service on the Sunday before Thanksgiving was begun in 1933 and hymns and songs are sung there. In 1955 we adopted the Allen Eastman Cross hymn, sung to "Duke Street," "More Light Shall Break" (aka "The Mayflower Hymn") because it ends with "The Mayflower still is sailing on." Written in 1920 on the 300th anniversary of the Pilgrims' voyage to America in the *Mayflower*, this hymn was first sung at the International Council of Congregational Churches in the Old South Church, Boston, Massachusetts. The words come from Pastor John Robinson's farewell to the Pilgrims. We also often sing "America the Beautiful" because of the 2nd verse "O beautiful for pilgrim feet."

The February 1998 and June 2003 *Mayflower Quarterly* printed the "The Mayflower Song." It had been composed for the Second General Congress of our General Society that was held in Plymouth, Massachusetts, on September 15, 1900. The song was reprinted for the 1903 Congress. The lyrics are by Richard H. Greene of the New York state society and the music was written by gospel song composer W. Howard Doane, a member of the Ohio state society.

The earliest item found to date was an ode for a Plymouth anniversary of 1794 at the First Parish Church meeting house. It begins "Sons of renowned Sires." Additional hymns and odes were composed at least through the 1831 dedication of the new church building when they sang "Lo! The rising star of Freedom." Since both the meeting house and the 1831 wooden church were destroyed by fire, it is possible that the scores of the hymns and odes did not survive. They may have just been sung to the tunes of existing popular hymns. The lyrics of these and other pre-1835 hymns and odes are found in *History of The Town of Plymouth* by James Thacher, M.D. This very worth while 1835 book is still available as a 1991 reprint at Higginson Book Co., Salem, Massachusetts.

Another major source, with many scores, is the General Mayflower Society's 1999 *Centennial History 1897-1997* compiled by the late Duane A. Cline. More on these later. The book is available at gsmd.sales@verizon.net and highly recommended by this writer for a source of our General Society's past. The occasions of the marking many of the Mayflower and Pilgrim Historic Sites are included therein.

There has been at least one opera involving the Pilgrims. The only found to date is *The Mayflower* in 1927 with libretto by Henry Grattan Donnelly, a novelist, playwright and producer of the late 1880s through the 1920s, and music by Helen Merrill Choate. They had earlier worked together on an operetta *The Call of the Wild*. The Pennsylvania Mayflower Society has a piece of sheet music for one of the songs: "Dorothy, My Dorothy - The Song That Touched My Heart," a solo for William Bradford. The success of their *Mayflower* is unknown.

There is a second opera that confuses the matter: *Merry Mount* with libretto by Richard L. Stokes based on the short story *The Maypole of Merry Mount* by Nathaniel Hawthorne, and music by Howard Hanson. The plot is set in the Mas-

sachusetts Bay Colony in the 1600s during a conflict between "the Puritans and the Cavaliers." The major characters in Hawthorne are John Endicott, who settled in Naumkeag in 1628, which is now Salem, and was governor of the colony for two years before Winthrop arrived, and an "Anglican Priest" based on Thomas Morton. It was in fact Endicott who cut down the maypole. The confusion is caused by the fact that it was the Plymouth Colony that, on behalf of itself and the smaller plantations, took action against Morton for arming the Indians by sending Myles Standish to arrest Morton for deportation. Stokes has changed the names of some of the characters to Pilgrim surnames and actual Pilgrim given names. The Puritan pastor is re-named Wrestling Bradford. Of course there really was no Wrestling Bradford then. Love Brewster in this opera is a 12-year-old girl, Myles Broderb is a Puritan marshal with a son Peregrine. Samoset is an Indian chief. The first performance took place on February 10, 1934 by the Metropolitan Opera in New York and was broadcast nationally. Three days later the Metropolitan Opera gave a performance in Philadelphia. A report was given at the November 1934 General Board of Assistants meeting by the Secretary General: "Of the music I have nothing to say, but the libretto was grossly libelous to put it mildly ... The publication of such as *Merry Mount* cannot help but injure and prejudice the public against the Pilgrims, and this Society should remain on the alert for publicity misleading with regard to the *Mayflower* and the Pilgrims." The Secretary General does not mention that the setting was changed to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Obviously, if the general public knew the difference between Puritans and Massachusetts Bay Colony where the opera supposedly takes place, and the Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony, there would have been no problem. Based on the critiques that I have read, the critics mention the Bay Colony and not the Plymouth Colony and never refer to Pilgrims. Knowing fact from fiction would also have been a plus. Of note is that tenor Lawrence Tibbett sang Bradford and Gladys Swarthout was his betrothed. It was performed eight times that season but seldom again. See Wikipedia for the full story. This writer, a Bradford descendant, who never saw or heard Hanson's sole opera, numbers Hanson's *Suite from Merry Mount* amongst his favorite recordings. *Merry Mount* does not make an appearance again in the GSMD BOA abstracts.

Perhaps the *Merry Mount* issue inspired a report in the third issue of the *Mayflower Quarterly* (April 1936) which the *Centennial History* compiler quotes "that music added greatly to the 13th Congress under the direction of Assistant General William Howland of the Michigan Society (1929-1935). It was suggested that members should send appropriate words to be sung to a familiar tune which could be sung at the next Congress." Future abstracts make no further mention of a songwriting contest. Perhaps there was no interest.

Continuing with the *Centennial History*, its Appendix, in addition to having "The Mayflower Compact," has the "Roll Call of Passengers & Wives" which is limited to those whose lines survive and thus is an authentic list to use when

Mayflower Society descendants are asked to be "upstanding" at Compact Day or Thanksgiving Memorial Services. It also has the "Pilgrim Pledge," "The Elder's Prayer," "Mayflower Insignia Etiquette," and "The American's Creed." But the gold mine music wise is Mr. Cline's fifteen pages of Mayflower and Pilgrim songs, all with their scores unless they use known tunes as their base.

Of course there are two well known patriotic songs that bring our Pilgrim ancestors to mind when we sing "O beautiful for Pilgrim feet ..." and "Land of the Pilgrim's pride ..."

The hymns, odes and songs gathered so far are here listed by title with date of composition, first line, lyricist and composer or tune:

America (My Country 'Tis of Thee), Boston Children's Independence Day 1831,

"My Country 'Tis of Thee," Samuel Francis Smith, God Save the King

America the Beautiful, 1910, "O beautiful for spacious skies," Katharine Lee Bates, Samuel A. Ward

Anniversary Hymn [Pilgrim landing], 1834, "Lo where of old the Fathers dwelt," W. S., Russell, St. Martins

Dorothy, My Dorothy, Opera 1927, "Oh fair the day first we met," Henry Grattan Donnelly, Helen Merrill Choate

Hymn, pre 1835, "Wild was the day," W. C. Bryant, unknown

Hymn for 22 December, pre-1835, "Hail, Pilgrim fathers of our race!," Unknown, Old 100

Hymn for 22 December, 1806, "Our Fathers' God! To Thee we raise," Rev. Dr. Holmes, Old 100

More Light Shall Break, For International Council of Congregational Churches in 1900 on the 300th Anniversary of Pilgrim Landing, "More light shall break from out Thy Word," Allen Eastman Cross, Duke Street

Ode For Pilgrim Society Celebration, Pilgrim Society Anniversary [Pilgrim Hall completed] 1824, "The pilgrim fathers – where are they?," Rev. J. Pierpont, unknown

Ode For 22 December, 1794, "Sons of renowned Sires," Hon. John Davis, Unknown

Original Hymn for 22 December, 1831, "Lo! The rising star of Freedom," Rev. S. Deane, Unknown

Original Hymn for New 1st Parish Church Dedication, 1831, "The winds and waves are roaring," Rev. J. Pierpont, Unknown

Our Mayflower – Thanksgiving Song, 1953, "We'll sing a song of the Mayflower," Marie Rich Rockwood, Marie Rich Rockwood

Our Mayflower Men, For GSMD 14th Congress 1936, "Time is now come to speak our praise," Lydia Hammond Gale, Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes

Our Plymouth Ship, For GSMD 14th Congress 1936, "Oh Plymouth Ship, dear Plymouth Ship," Annie L. Sutton, *America the Beautiful*

Saints and Strangers United, 2009, "Our homes we left," Dr. Charles S. Bryant, Dr. Charles S. Bryant

The Breaking Waves Dashed High, 1824, "The breaking waves dashed high," Felicia D. Hemans, Mary Ann Browne

The Mayflower Song, GSMD Congress 1900, "When the little pilgrim band left their home and native land," Richard H. Greene, W. Howard Doane

The Pilgrims, SMDPA Annual Meeting 1900, "Pilgrims of trackless deep," Florence Earle Coates, Thomas Whitney Surette

Two Hundred Years Ago, Plymouth Public Dinner 22 December 1820, "Come listen to my story," Rev. Dr. Flint, Unknown

We Have Faith in This Land, GSMD Triennial Congress 1978, "Our Pilgrim fathers came to this Promis'd Land," Mark Nichols, Mark Nichols.

In August 2009 I sent an e-mail to all State Society governors and editors and Pilgrim family association heads and editors asking the following: 1. Do you sing hymns/songs regularly at your meetings? 2. Do you use one or more of the songs in the *Centennial History* list? If so which and what meeting? 3. Do you have an original Mayflower/Pilgrim hymn/song? If so, who wrote it and when? With thanks to the following State Societies for their responses: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, a colony whose state was not identified, and the Soule Kindred. With the exception of Arizona that had once used *The Mayflower Song* written by Richard H. Greene and W. Howard Doane for the Congress in 1900, and Massachusetts having sung standard English harvest hymns on occasion such as "We gather together," the answers were 'no' on all accounts with one exception: There is a very recent (2009) original composition by the South Carolina state society's member and Surgeon Dr. Charles S. Bryan: *Saints and Strangers United*. Congratulations to Dr. Bryan!

Emily S. Palmer



Rebecca Harlow
Wife of Rev. Isaac Cushman
of Plympton, Massachusetts

How mtDNA Solved
A 17th-Century Genealogical Mystery

Women of the Mayflower Series

Emily S. Palmer

When I first joined the Mayflower Society in 1994 I was thrilled to find my first Pilgrim ancestor, Francis Cooke. Over time I discovered additional *Mayflower* ancestors – James Chilton, Isaac and Mary (Norris) Allerton, Stephen and Elizabeth (Fisher) Hopkins, Edward Doty, Thomas Rogers, Richard Warren – and I continue researching Bradford and Edward Fuller connections.

My Richard Warren line is particularly special as it is a matrilineal line that ascends through all of my New England mothers to Mary Warren and her mother, Elizabeth Walker. Elizabeth Walker married Richard Warren of the *Mayflower* in Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, in April 1610. However exciting, this research was clouded by the fact that I continually ran up against questions of identity in one generation – the wife of Rev. Isaac Cushman of Plympton (1648/9-1732). Was his wife Rebecca Harlow or Rebecca Rickard? It wouldn't be until 2008 that this mystery would be solved through the application of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), which is inherited from the mother and is passed down from mother to daughter—in other words, it is passed within the female bloodlines.

My ancestor Mary Warren was the oldest of Richard Warren's children and, based upon her age at death, was born in England around 1610. She married after 22 May 1627 Robert Bartlett, and their daughter Rebecca was born sometime before December 1634. This Rebecca married Sgt. William Harlow as his first wife on 20 December 1649. William and Rebecca (Bartlett) Harlow also had a daughter Rebecca and her birth was recorded in Plymouth Colony records as 12 June 1655. Alicia Crane Williams in *Harlow Family, Descendants of Sgt. William Harlow* states that this Rebecca Harlow married probably at Plymouth circa 1675 Rev. Isaac Cushman, son of Elder Thomas and Mary (Allerton) Cushman. She explains that "Rev. Isaac Cushman's wife has been identified in numerous publications as Rebecca Rickard, also occasionally mistaken as Mary Rickard." [Williams, 12] The Richard Warren volume published by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants states that "[Rebecca Harlow] may have married circa 1675 Isaac Cushman." [MF 18:1:60] The Cushmans removed to Plympton around 1695 where Isaac Cushman became the first minister of the Church and where he died 21 October 1732 in his 84th year. His gravestone in the Old Cemetery in Plympton Center notes that

he died in the 37th year of his ministry. His wife, Rebecca, died in Plympton 3 September 1727 in her 73rd year and is buried next to him.

Information on Rev. Cushman's wife appears in various places. In *A Historical and Biographical Genealogy of the Cushmans: The Descendants of Robert Cushman, the Puritan, From the Year 1617 to 1855*, Henry Wyles Cushman writes that this Isaac Cushman married Mary Rickard circa 1675 yet he cites no source for the information. Later in the book the author refers to her as Rebecca Rickard: "Of his wife Rebeckah (so it is spelled in the original record) Rickard, we know but little. She was a member of quite a large family that settled in Plympton. Three of the name of Rickard were among those who joined the church at Plympton at its organization in 1698. They were probably her relatives — perhaps her father and mother. She was twenty-one years of age, and he was twenty-seven at the date of their marriage: she being six years older [*sic*] than her husband. She died five years before him, at the age of seventy-three." [Cushman, 121-122]

In his *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England* published in 1860, James Savage repeats the name Rebecca Rickard and in all likelihood based it upon Henry W. Cushman's book. Other researchers continued to identify Rebecca Rickard as the wife of Rev. Cushman. Lewis Bradford, the town clerk of Plympton for forty years and a known authority on area families, thought she was possibly Rebecca Rickard but was not entirely convinced. Bradford's thinking is reflected in a marginal notation dated October 1829 among his Cushman papers at the Plympton Public Library, "[M]atters to be looked for: to find the name of Mrs. Rebecca Cushman wife of Rev. Isaac said to be Rickard and to find whether it was so." [TAG, 26:145-146] William T. Davis in *Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth* (1883) lists the wife of Isaac Cushman (son of Thomas Cushman) as "Rebecca, daughter of Giles Rickard" under the Cushman family heading but under the Rickard family confuses the situation by saying that his wife was Mary Rickard, daughter of John Rickard and Esther Barnes. Under the name Giles Rickard of Plymouth he does not list a daughter Rebecca. [Davis, 77, 213] It has been unfortunate for subsequent genealogists that Henry W. Cushman did not clearly state in his Cushman genealogy that the identity of Rev. Cushman's wife was in question. It is now recognized that there was no Rebecca Rickard living in Plymouth Colony at the time and there is no documentation that Rev. Cushman had more than one wife.

Upon closer scrutiny, a different woman named Rebecca from Plymouth Colony has been identified and her vital records closely match that which is known about Rev. Cushman's wife. Interestingly, this Rebecca's family frequently intermarried with the Cushmans. She is Rebecca Harlow, daughter of Sgt. William and Rebecca (Bartlett) Harlow and great-granddaughter of Richard Warren and Elizabeth Walker. Plymouth Colony records show her birth as 12 June 1655. *The American Genealogist* published an article in 1949 by Florence Harlow Barclay and Anna N. Gurney, "Rebecca, Wife of Rev. Isaac Cushman," in which they explain

that the identity of Rev. Cushman's wife had been debated over the years and, using circumstantial evidence, they reasoned convincingly that the Rebecca who married Isaac Cushman around 1675 was very probably Rebecca Harlow. Mrs. Barclay and Miss Gurney described their "careful and exhaustive search of town, colony, church, probate and land records." They found no instance of the Rickard and Cushman families "named together" in the first several generations. They did find that Sgt. William Harlow's estate in 1691 "was indebted 15 shillings to Isaac Cushman, and – most important – Isaac was a surety on the bond of the widow, Mary Harlow." [TAG, 147] (This would have been Mary (Shelley) Harlow, Sgt. William's third wife.) They also discovered that one of the witnesses to Rev. Isaac Cushman's will dated 25 October 1727 was Benoni Lucas, husband of Rebecca Harlow's half-sister Repentance Harlow. [TAG, 147] As mentioned earlier, both the Harlow family genealogy and the Richard Warren volume published by the Mayflower Society surmise that Rev. Cushman's wife was Rebecca Harlow. The Isaac Allerton silver book published by the Society cites the work done by Mrs. Barclay and Miss Gurney and has a question mark by Rebecca Harlow's name as the wife of Isaac Cushman, son of Mary Allerton and Thomas Cushman.

Researchers today have a new tool in their genealogical toolkits – DNA. As applied in my situation, I reasoned that if my maternal line ascends through Rebecca (Harlow) Cushman to her mother Rebecca (Bartlett) Harlow to her mother Mary (Warren) Bartlett, ending with Elizabeth (Walker) Warren, it would be interesting to find another woman whose line also ascends through a daughter of Richard Warren. It would be intriguing to see the results of an mtDNA analysis of each woman's line.

And now we come to the turning point of this genealogical mystery! In 2008, while participating in the 38th Mayflower General Congress in Plymouth, I did happen to meet a woman whose maternal line goes through Sarah Warren, sister of my Mary Warren. On 6 September 2008, I attended the DNA seminar presented by Darren Marin of Family Tree DNA and sponsored by the DNA Committee of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. The seminar's description included, "We believe the program is ideal in showing how DNA and Genealogy can work together in eliminating many of our 'stone walls.'" Little did I know that this would become true in my case.

During the seminar I was talking with another attendee about our *Mayflower* lines and told her of my maternal connection to Elizabeth Walker. Another woman sitting nearby joined our conversation and said that she, too, was a matrilineal descendant of Elizabeth Walker! I was introduced to Dr. Nancy Edwards, a Mayflower member in Massachusetts and at the time Surgeon of that society. Not only did I discover that Nancy's line is through Sarah Warren, who married John Cooke in March 1634, but she had her mtDNA tested by Family Tree DNA. I was astonished. I told Nancy about the "Rebecca problem" in my line and the two

of us quickly discussed the possibility of my having an mtDNA sample analyzed to see what the result might be.

I did submit a DNA sample to Family Tree DNA shortly thereafter and selected the most comprehensive mtDNA test available, the "mtDNA Plus Test." On 25 November 2008, I received the results: I had 5,644 low-resolution (HVR1) matches, 274 high-resolution (HVR1 + HVR2) matches and one full genomic sequence match with another person in their database. Logging into my account at Family Tree DNA, I discovered that the one person with whom I had a **full genomic sequence match** was a woman named Nancy Edwards! Today I have more than 8,400 low-resolution matches, more than 1,300 high-resolution matches but still only one full genomic sequence match. Ashley Coursey from Family Tree DNA sent an email to me that "the mtDNA full sequence test is the only way to turn the mtDNA test from an anthropological test to more of a genealogical test. A match at the full sequence level provides you with a 90% chance you have shared a common ancestor within the past 16 generations."

This full genomic sequence match appears to indicate that Nancy Edwards and I share an ancestor within the past sixteen generations. Nancy is a 12th-generation descendant and I am a 14th-generation descendant of Elizabeth Walker. I believe that this full match of our mtDNA, combined with the convincing arguments put forth in 1949 by Florence Harlow Barclay and Anna N. Gurney, establishes quite clearly that Rev. Isaac Cushman's wife was indeed Rebecca Harlow, daughter of Sgt. William Harlow and Rebecca Bartlett.

Following are the ancestral lines from Emily S. Palmer and Dr. Nancy Edwards to Elizabeth Walker:

Elizabeth Walker m. Richard Warren
Sarah Warren m. John Cooke
Mary Cooke m. Philip Taber
Sarah Taber m. Thomas Corey
Sarah Corey m. Abraham Brown
Patience Brown m. William Durfee
Abigail Durfee m. Stephen Stafford
Abigail Stafford m. Jefferson Watts
Abbie Jane Watts m. Caleb Parmenter
Lillian Parmenter m. Walter Springer
Bernice Springer m. Walter Leavitt
Barbara Leavitt m. Alfred Edwards
Nancy Edwards

Elizabeth Walker m. Richard Warren
Mary Warren m. Robert Bartlett
Rebecca Bartlett m. William Harlow
Rebecca Harlow m. Isaac Cushman
Rebecca Cushman m. Jacob Mitchell
Lydia Mitchell m. Isaac Pope
Joanna Pope m. John Terry
Rebecca Terry m. Samuel Samson
Joanna Samson m. Thomas White
Mary White m. Samuel Evans
Minerva Evans m. Thompson Sharp
Caroline Lydia Sharp m. Harvey Chapman
Ethel Chapman m. Stanley Edwin Howard
Esther Caroline Howard m. Robert Roswell Palmer
Emily Steere Palmer

The author is a Life Member of the Colorado Mayflower Society and has served as Historian of that society since November 2006. She is a dual member with the Vermont Mayflower Society.

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Winfield Harlow, Member, Massachusetts Mayflower Society;
Genealogist, Harlow Family Association
Laurie Sutherland, Member, New York Mayflower Society;
Member, Women of the Mayflower Committee

It is interesting to note that all of the people above who helped with various aspects of this article are descendants of Richard Warren and Elizabeth Walker. Winfield Harlow is descended from Rebecca (Harlow) Cushman's brother William, who married Rev. Isaac Cushman's sister Lydia. One of those interconnections between the Harlow and Cushman families that Florence Barclay and Anna Gurney commented on in their article published in TAG. A heartfelt "thank you" to my Warren cousins! This article could not have been written without them.

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The Road Not Taken

Jeremy Dupertuis Bangs

In his memoir, *Of Plymouth Plantation*, William Bradford mentioned briefly that when the Pilgrims were considering leaving Holland, Dutch investors approached them in hopes the English exiles would become the first settlers of the Dutch colony that later became New Amsterdam in New Netherland (now New York City, N.Y.). Edward Winslow refers to the same offer, writing in *Hypocrisy Unmasked* (published in 1646); but Winslow adds a tantalizing remark. He names, among the "many circumstances" that he is "omitting for brevity sake," these: "The large offers the Dutch offered to us, Either to have removed into Zeeland; and there lived with them: Or, if we would go on such adventures, to go, under them to Hudson's river, where they have since a great Plantation ..."^[1]

Nothing more is known about the Dutch offer to welcome the Pilgrims if they would move from Leiden to Zeeland, which is a province consisting of numerous islands in the southwest corner of The Netherlands. Nonetheless, circumstances connected with the suppression of the Pilgrim Press suggest that the person behind such an invitation must have been the Dutch Reformed minister from Middelburg (Zeeland's chief city), Willem Teellinck.

William Brewster and Thomas Brewer led the Pilgrims' publishing activities, producing about eighteen titles. Two in particular aroused the wrath of the English government – *De Regimine Ecclesiae Scoticae* and *Perth Assembly* – books that attacked the king's attempt to replace Presbyterianism with Anglican-style bishops in the Church of Scotland. Attempts to identify the printer and publisher of the anonymous works finally led to William Brewster in Leiden, whose name could be read on another quite unobjectionable book that had been printed with the same type, displaying identical minute flaws. (This was the first use of type-face comparison in a criminal case, so the Pilgrims contributed a much-loved device for later police work and derivative detective fiction.) At the demand of the English ambassador, Sir Dudley Carleton, Brewster and Brewer were arrested; but Leiden officials allowed Brewster to escape, knowing that Brewer was protected by his status as someone enrolled in the University of Leiden, whose students enjoyed special legal privileges and were not subject to ordinary jurisdiction.^[2]

As a consequence of the extraordinary legal circumstances that applied to Thomas Brewer, he agreed to appear before the king in London on condition that he would be allowed to return unmolested to Leiden – and that the costs of this trip would be covered by the English government, as Ambassador Carleton promised. At the end of November (or, in modern terms, early December), 1619, Brewer began his journey. Sir William Zouche agreed to bring Brewer to London, although Zouche merely happened to be travelling that way and further had no official function related to this incident. From Leiden to Rotterdam, Brewer was also accompanied by John Robinson and by Pilgrim church members John Keble, William

Lysle, and someone identified as “Jenkins” (probably John Jennings), besides the University Beadle, who came along to maintain the dignity of the university’s special privileges.

From Rotterdam, the journey by boat went first to Vlissingen in Zeeland, the point of transfer and departure for crossing the channel to go to London. Bad weather, however, delayed the final stage for nearly two weeks. Sir William Zouche reported to Ambassador Carleton that “No day hath passed without a storm: and some of them so rude as the streets, in some places, have run with salt water that hath sealed the walls: and in other {places} it hath made pools and lakes, and kept the people within their own doors.”^[3] Zouche commented further that Brewer had “many friends in Middelburg,” among them, “the Treasurer General, his brother {the} Chief of the Rekon{ing}, and his other brother {Willem}, a Minister. Their name is Teelinck.” Zouche names an additional friend as “Master Vosberghe, Chief Reckon-Master, who was on the way to Holland, to speak to his Excellency {Maurice, Prince of Orange}, in Master Brewer’s behalf, and to have advised him, to have challenged the privileges of the University and of the town {of Leyden}, by which he should have had his trial there. They told me many stories of it; and how an Earl of Holland had been denied to have a prisoner out of the town.”

Zouche reported further that about a week before writing his letter, on Monday (November 15/25) he had been “invited to dinner by them; wherein they did expostulate their business.” Edward Arber added the parenthetical remark “[?] at Middelburg]” to indicate that perhaps Zouche had travelled for dinner to Zeeland’s provincial capital, four miles from Vlissingen, where the Teellincks and Vosbergen lived – a supposition that seems justified. In any case, we can assume that Thomas Brewer also participated, as he was not being treated as a prisoner but as someone who had agreed on his own to make the trip under terms of his own stipulation.

The people who were thus taking considerable trouble to defend Brewer, and through him the Pilgrims in general, were: the brothers Euwout Teellinck (1573-1629), former burgomaster of the town of Zierikzee and, since 1603, Receiver-General or Treasurer (in Dutch, *ontvanger-generaal*) of the States of Zeeland (the representative proto-parliament of the province); Johannes Teellinck (1577-1623), Accountant (*rekenmeester*) of the States of Zeeland; and Willem Teellinck (1579-1629), Reformed Minister in Middelburg; besides Josias van Vosbergen, also an Accountant (*rekenmeester*) of the States of Zeeland. As W.J. op ‘t Hof indicates in his recent biography of Willem Teellinck, three of these men were among the most important government officials of Zeeland, while Willem was the minister of the province’s leading Reformed congregation.^[4]

The Teellinck brothers’ father Joos had been a member of the Council of State, one of the highest governing bodies in The United Provinces of The Netherlands, which put him in contact with the Puritans surrounding the Earl of Leicester when Leicester was Governor General of The Netherlands. (William Brewster’s trip to

The Netherlands in 1585-6 occurred when Leicester came over.)

Willem Teellinck studied law at the University of Leiden, starting in late 1593, when he was fourteen years old. The next year, however, his father died, and Willem returned home to Zierikzee. A few years later he began seven years of study in various foreign universities, including St. Andrews in Scotland, Paris, and Poitiers. From 1603 to 1606 he lived in England. In 1603, Willem Teellinck took part in a special day of prayer organized by Arthur Hildersham and John Dod (whose book on the Ten Commandments would be published in English and Dutch by Brewster in 1617). This was probably one of the meetings in preparation for the Hampton Court Conference that arose from the "Millenary Petition" asking King James I to reform the Church of England according to Puritan opinions on what a church should be. Teellinck experienced an intense feeling of the sort later called a "conversion" (although there is no reason to suppose he had not already been a Christian, if less intensely involved). In 1604 Teellinck married an Englishwoman, Lady (joncvr.) Martha Greendon from Derby. They lived for a while in Banbury, which was a center of Puritan preaching by such deposed ministers as John Dod and Robert Cleaver (the joint authors of the book on the Commandments just mentioned). It was here that Teellinck became acquainted with Puritan sobriety and strictness in observing the Sabbath. In 1606 Teellinck returned to The Netherlands, where he re-entered the University of Leiden to study theology, a course he completed quickly, achieving his degree already in the same year.

Willem Teellinck is now remembered for his numerous publications urging the Dutch to adopt the reformation of behavior that dominated Puritan practice in England.^[5] His first publication was a translation into Dutch of a piece by William Perkins, who had compiled ideas from William Tyndale and John Bradford that tended toward what would later be called Pietism. John Robinson and his friend William Ames (with whom Teellinck had friendly contact) had enthusiastically studied under Perkins at Cambridge. One aspect of the Puritan concerns of these people had to do with pious living, and that is where John Robinson's comments come to mind. He acknowledged that some of their opponents thought that the Pilgrims' Sabbath observance seemed "superstitiously rigid." His response was that the Pilgrims practiced what the Dutch only preached, pointing out that the 1581 Reformed Synod held at Middelburg in the Dutch province of Zeeland had appealed to the civil authorities to order "the sanctification of the Lord's day, abolishing the manifold abuses thereof."^[6] The leading Dutchman preaching this sort of observance was certainly Willem Teellinck.

In 1622, Willem Teellinck published a book urging a reform of Dutch Sabbath observance, *De Rust-Tydt, ofte Tractaet Van d'onderhoudinge des Christelijcken Rust-dachs, diemen ghemeynlijck den Sondach noemt ...* (Rotterdam: Harman Huygensz. Moninx, 1622). [*The Rest-Time, or, a Tract about maintaining the Christian Day of Rest, which is commonly called Sunday*]. In 368 pages Teellinck explains just how sober and serious one should be, always, but especially on Sun-



WILLEM TEELLINCK - 1621

DE
RUST-TYDT
 OFTE
TRACTAET
Van d'onderhoudinge des
 Christelijcken Rust-dachs, diemen ghemeynlyck
 den Sondach noemt:

Daer toe dienende.

*Ombet Christen-volck af te leyden van veel onnutte, en sel-
 lycke onruste; tot d'eeuvrige Ruste, vreuchde,
 ende heerlijkheyt.*

GHESTELT

Door **WILLEM TEELINCK**, Dienaer des
 H. Euangeliums tot Middelburch in Zeeland.



TOT ROTTERDAM.

By **harmen Huygensz Doornick** / in de Lombert-
 straat teghen over den Acker-man. Anno 1622.

Willem Teellinck's *Rust-Tydt* (Rest Time)

recently acquired on long-term loan by The Leiden American Pilgrim Museum

day. The topic is divided into seven sections, the fourth of which is about how Sunday services should be held. Teellinck's prescription matches what we know of Pilgrim practice: 1) reading from God's Word, 2) singing Psalms, 3) prayer or supplication, 4) preaching and explication of God's Word, 5) collection of alms for the poor by the deacons, 6) a formal blessing with which the service is ended. When appropriate, communion, baptism, and discipline were included in the service.^[7] The order differs some, but the elements are the same as those Richard Clyfton listed in describing the English Separatist services in Amsterdam (which must have been the same as those in Leiden).^[8]

All ordinary work had to stop; everyone was to take up the Bible and study it. "Thus the Lord demands that everyone must stop his daily work, the work of his calling, on the established day of rest: ... The mason must lay down his trowel; the carpenter, his axe; the farmer his farming; the doctor his "hypocracies"; the lawyer, his codex; the philosopher his Aristotle."^[9] Unserious talk was to be avoided. Games were not to be played. Banquets were not to be held. Markets were to be closed. Idleness was to be avoided. Instead, everyone was to spend the day in religious contemplation.^[10] In Teellinck's work we see the same attitude that led the Pilgrims to refrain from work on Sunday in their colony, to the astonishment of some Indians.

The connections of the Pilgrims with the Teellinck family show up once more in an interesting letter that is preserved in the archives of the English Reformed Church of Amsterdam (now in the Municipal Archives), published by Daniel Plooij. Professor Antonius Walaeus wrote that John Robinson had conversed with him at various times and that Robinson had desired that his son (probably John, Jr.) be trained for the ministry in the Dutch Reformed Church. "To this end, by the help of Domine Teellinck and myself," wrote Walaeus, "he had also begun to move some good people of Middelburg to provide some decent support for his son's studies for a few years."^[11]

Taken together, these connections with the Teellincks allow us to suppose that the Dutch who invited the Pilgrims to move to Zeeland and live there with them must have been the Teellincks, who, no doubt, admired the Pilgrims' attempts to lead lives reformed along the pious lines that Willem had learned to value when living among the Puritans in England. Winslow's off-hand remark (on the order of here's something I won't get into because it's not important) opens up another aspect of how the Pilgrims connected with innovative currents of thought in the society in which they lived a while as exiles.

¹ Edward Winslow, *Hypocrisie Unmasked, or, A True Relation Of the Proceedings of the Governour and Company of the Massachusetts Against Samuel Gorton* (London: John Bellamy at the Three Golden Lions in Corn-hill neare the Royall Exchange, 1646; reprinted Providence: The Club for Colonial Reprints, 1916), p. 91. For a discussion of the Dutch offer to assist if the Pilgrims would colonize at Hudson's River, see my *Strangers and Pilgrims, Travellers and Sojourners* (Plymouth: GSMD, 2009), pp. 589-591.

² The books the Pilgrims published are discussed on pp. 542-545; and the suppression of the publishing activities is described on pp. 555-568, of *Strangers and Pilgrims*.

³ The correspondence about the transportation of Brewer to England is published in Edward Arber, *The Story of The Pilgrim Fathers, 1606-1623. A.D. as told by Themselves, their Friends, and their Enemies*. London: Ward and Downey; Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin & Co. 1897; New York: Kraus Reprint Co., 1969, pp. 224-232, identifying the document location as State Papers (Holland), bundle 134 (now housed in the National Archives, Kew). The modern numbering is: Public Record Office, London, SP 84/93. 11 Or-III v. (according to W.J. op 't Hof, see note 4 below). I am quoting from Arber's edition, retaining his editorial comments within accolade brackets { ... }.

⁴ W.J. op 't Hof, *Willem Teellinck (1579-1629), Leven, Geschriften en Invloed* (Kampen: De Groot Goudriaan, 2008). Passing notice of Teellinck is found in Keith L. Sprunger, *Dutch Puritanism, A History of English and Scottish Churches of the Netherlands in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1982), pp. 358-362.

⁵ Although recently this has received the name "Further Reformation," that term has evident propagandistic significance and is, moreover, anachronistic; for that reason I am not using it.

⁶ The previous two sentences are repeated from *Strangers and Pilgrims*, p. 264.

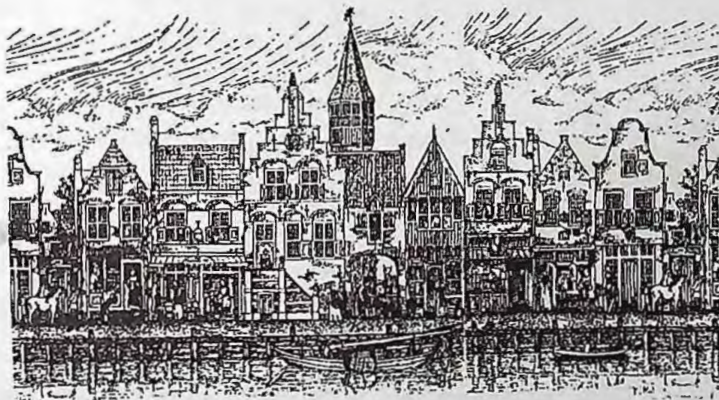
⁷ Teellinck, *Rust-Tydt*, pp. 78-79.

⁸ *Strangers and Pilgrims*, pp. 268-269.

⁹ Teellinck, *Rust-Tydt*, pp. 46-47.

¹⁰ Teellinck, *Rust-Tydt*, pp. 50-63.

¹¹ Daniel Plooi, *The Pilgrim Fathers from A Dutch Point of View* (New York: New York University Press, 1932), pp. 93-94. According to op 't Hof (Teellinck, p. 221), this document was reported to have been lost in a communication to him from the Amsterdam Municipal Archivist, dated 9 February 1994. I have, however, seen the document since then in the archives of Amsterdam's English Church.



Troubles with the *Little James*: Edward Winslow's depositions at the High Court of Admiralty

Caleb H. Johnson

On 5 August 1623, the ship *Little James* arrived at Plymouth Colony.^[1] The 44-ton pinnacle was brand new, built and outfitted by the company back in England, and sent to Plymouth.^[2] It was a bold step for the new corporation: by owning their own ship, they could freight goods back and forth between England and Plymouth Colony on their own terms, and on their own timetable, without having to rely on third parties to freight their cargo. They could also use the ship to transport larger quantities of goods back and forth between trading posts throughout New England.

The ships *Anne* (mostly carrying passengers) and the *Little James* (mostly carrying company cargo) set out for Plymouth Colony together, but were separated by a storm on the voyage across the Atlantic; the *Little James* ended up arriving about eight to ten days later than the *Anne*.^[3] William Bradford tells us the *Little James* was "a fine vessel and with her flags, and streamers, pendants, and waistcloths, etc., bravely set out." He goes on to point out that "I fear the adventurers did over-pride themselves in her ... for she had ill success." In other words, God punished their vanity in building such a beautiful ship!

The *Little James*' problems were two-fold. First, the company had failed to supply any trade goods. Without trade goods, it was hard to lade the beautiful new ship with beaver and otter skins. And second, the ship was "rudely manned" by a crew that had been talked into being paid in company shares, rather than actual wages. After arriving and seeing the poor state of the colony and the colonists at Plymouth, and the lack of trade goods, the crew quickly realized they'd been duped. They mutinied until Governor Bradford agreed to pay them actual wages (the company, of course, was surviving on borrowed money, so this just pushed them even further into debt).

On her first trading mission, the *Little James* visited the Narragansett to the south, but they came away with just a little corn and a few beaver skins. The Dutch were already trading with the Narragansett, providing lavish fabrics and other goods. Plymouth could only offer unattractive beads and knives. On the return home, the ship encountered a storm just outside of Plymouth Harbor. The crew cut down the main mast in an attempt to keep the ship from driving ashore; but the winds were so strong even the anchor cables broke, so those were lost as well.

The company was then forced to build and install a new mast, and re-outfit her with anchors and rigging. She was then sent to Damariscove for a fishing and trading expedition, where she was moored. Again, a great storm arose, and the ship broke free of its mooring and bashed against some rocks, punching a large

hole in the bilge, so large that "a horse, and cart, might have gone in." The ship's master, John Bridge, went down with the ship; two other crewmen, John Vow and Peter Morrett, drowned when their escape boat was capsized when it was hit by the *Little James'* mainyard.^[4] All the trading goods, salt, fish, and supplies were lost. The ship was later salvaged and fixed once again, at great expense to the company. Frustrated that the *Little James* was costing them money, not helping them make it, Bradford sent the ship and its crew back home to England.

When the ship arrived back in England, the lawsuits began. The High Court of Admiralty arrested the ship and all her goods and furnishings, pending the outcome of the lawsuits. Thomas Fletcher and Thomas Goffe, two of the larger investors in the Pilgrims' joint-stock company, had put up most of the money to build and outfit the *Little James*, and they now wanted possession of the ship back from the Company as payment for that debt. And a couple of the crewmembers, gunner William Stephens and carpenter Thomas Fell, demanded their full 4-6 years of wages they were supposed to have received, despite the fact they had mutinied and refused to help when the ship needed it most.

A number of depositions and other records from the Stevens and Fell vs. *Little James* case have survived in the records of the High Court of Admiralty. And while these records have been briefly cited by a few sources, and some of the evidentiary letters filed as evidence in the case have been published,^[5] the depositions do not seem to have been previously transcribed in full. The surviving depositions were made by:

- (1) Edward Winslow, *Mayflower* passenger
and occasional Plymouth Colony governor
- (2) William Peirce, the master of the ship *Anne* that came to Plymouth in 1623
- (3) Benedict Morgan, one of the passengers on the ship *Fortune* to Plymouth in 1621
- (4) Robert Cushman, one of the leading members of the Leiden congregation
- (5) James Sherley, one of the primary investors in the company and later treasurer.

For this article, I will reprint the two depositions in this case made by *Mayflower* passenger Edward Winslow.

The deposition records of the High Court of Admiralty are partially in Latin, and are full of various abbreviations. For convenience and ease of reading, I have modernized the spelling, expanded the abbreviations, and had the Latin portions translated into English by Simon Neal (MA Latin with Honours, St. Andrews University).

First Deposition of Edward Winslow HCA 13/44 fo. 410-410d, dated 17 November 1624

Edward Winslow of Plymouth in New England, yeoman, aged thirty years or thereabouts, says that he has known William Stevens and Thomas Fell, the parties against whom he is produced, from the month of August to the year last past.

To the first article of the allegation given and offered from the party and by the party of the treasurer and society of merchants of Plymouth in New England in this regard, he does not know anything to depose of his knowledge.

To the second and third articles of the said allegation he does not know anything to depose saving that when the articulate ship the *Little James* arrived at New England, the articulate Edmund Altham was captain and John Bridges master of her.

To the fourth he affirms that after the arrival of the articulate ship the *Little James* at New England, the foresaid captain and master of her in this examinants hearing complained to the Governor of Plymouth there that the articulate William Stevens and Thomas Fell had so carried themselves at sea that they durst not go to make a new composition with them the said Stevens and Fell either to give them wages, or let them go to sea for a Taker, and upon this complaint the said Governor calling before him the said Stevens and Fell, they the said Stevens and Fell [...] also stood upon it before him that they would not go to sea as Adventurers or Planters, but for wages or else with liberty to take all foreign nations that they should meet upon the coasts and thereupon the Governor (not having other men there to supply their rooms was enforced to promise them monthly wages until they should arrive upon the coast of England. And this he saith he knoweth to be true who being then an inhabitant in Plymouth in New England aforesaid was present before the Governor there with the said Stevens and Fell and heard the premises, and otherwise to this article he does not know anything to depose.

To the fifth article he does not know anything to depose, saving that the articulate ship the *Little James* was bulged and sunk at Pemmaquid in New England and as this examinant there heard by the company of other ships then there, she the said ship came to be so bulged and sunk for want of good and sufficient mooring (and as this examinant also there heard) the said Stevens and Fell forsook the said ship being so bulged and sunk and would not give their assistance to the recovery of her but absented themselves from her until she was weighed by others of her Company and others that helped to recover her.

To the sixth he affirms that true it is that by reason of the casting away of the said ship as aforesaid her salt, powder, victuals and some other of the provisions were lost and spoiled and the voyage overthrown and the captain, merchants, planters, adventurers and Company of Plymouth were constrained to new victual and furnish her to their damage at least (as this examinant believeth) to the sum of four or five hundred pounds lawful money of England. And this he saith he knoweth to be true, and otherwise to this article he does not know anything to depose.

To the seventh article he does not know of anything to depose to his knowledge, but hath heard that there sunk and were lost four shallops when the said ship sunk as aforesaid, and she lost a boat at New England and another same by the negligence of her company as this examinant hath heard by the report of divers.

To the eighth he affirms that one of the planters of Plymouth aforesaid did confess to this examinant hearing before the Governor there that he had some powder from the articulate Stevens and that Stevens had thrown some bread in at his window but no great quantity.

To the last [article] he says that the things that have been deposed by him are true.

Edw: Winslow

**Second Deposition of Edward Winslow
HCA 13/44 fo. 416**

The same Edward Winslow concerning the interrogatories, to the first it is satisfied as before, saying he is, was and is an Adventurer of three score pounds in the plantation^[6] interrogate and hath been an Adventurer therein since the first beginning of it.

To the second he does not know anything to answer, saving that at the arrival of the interrogate ship at New England, Stevens was gunner and Fell carpenter of her.

To the third he answers that the time interrogate the interrogate William Bradford and Isaac Allerton were Governors of the plantation interrogate, and the said Bradford did agree with the interrogate ships' company (necessity constraining him so to do as this respondent hath before declared in his deposition) that they should have wages from the time of their shipping in England until their return into England again, but the particular sum of any man's wages this respondent knoweth not, nor how long they served that voyage.

To the fourth he answered that true it is that all the ship's victuals that was in her at the time of her sinking perished, but those men that did not forsake her and all that would stick to her in distress, were relieved with necessary victuals for the maintenance of life by the neighbor fishermen and an account thereof was put upon the Company and cleared by the Captain of the said ship and this respondent.

To the fifth he answers that this respondent hath heard that when the ship interrogate was sunk some of the neighbors thereabouts did wish all the Company of the said ship to disperse themselves into the Country and work for their passage and thereupon some of her Company did so disperse themselves and others stayed by her and labored the recovery of her. And other than before to this interrogatory he does not know anything to answer.

To the last he gives the reasons of his knowledge as above.

Edw: Winslow

¹ The date of the *Little James*' arrival comes from a September 1623 letter written by Emmanuel Altham, which can be found reprinted in Sydney V. James, Jr., editor, *Three Visitors to Early Plymouth* (Applewood: Bedford, MA, 1997, reprint of 1963), at p. 23. The letter is also found on my MayflowerHistory.com website.

² Many of the details of the *Little James*, including its tonnage, are found in the chapter "1623" in William Bradford's history *Of Plymouth Plantation*.

³ William Bradford in his *Of Plymouth Plantation* says the *Little James* arrived "a week or 10 days after." Emmanuel Altham, writing in September 1623, reported the *Anne* arrived 10 days earlier. Bradford and Allerton, in a letter dated 8 September 1623, said the *Little James* arrived "a fortnight after," i.e. 14 days. John Bridge, master of the *Little James*, reported in a letter dated 9 September 1623, that "The *Anne* was there 8 days before us."

⁴ William Bradford reported in his *Of Plymouth Plantation* that the master and one other man drowned. However, Emmanuel Altham, in a letter from May 1624, reported that the master John Bridge and two crewmen drowned. Since Altham actually gave the names of the two men who drowned, we can be more confident in his account.

⁵ Letters of John Bridge and Emmanuel Altham were printed in *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society* 44(1911):178-189. A letter of William Bradford and Isaac Allerton was printed in *American Historical Review* 8(1903):294-301. These letters are also found on my MayflowerHistory.com website.

⁶ This document shows that Edward Winslow had invested £60, which would have been six shares. The other depositions reveal that James Sherley had invested £200, and William Peirce had invested £20. Robert Cushman deposed that he had been invested in the company from the beginning, but he did not state how much his investment was. William Mullins, in his 1621 will, indicates that he had five shares in hand (£50), and believed the company would issue him four more shares (£40) to buy 252 pairs of shoes and 13 pairs of boots he had. On his death, he bequeathed back one of his shares to the company.

Caleb Johnson is the researcher and web developer behind the MayflowerHistory.com website. He has published several books on the *Mayflower* passengers including *Here Shall I Die Ashore*, a biography of Stephen Hopkins, and *The Mayflower and Her Passengers*.



The Tempestuous Stephen Hopkins

Katherine Conway

Plans of insurrection and subjects dissatisfied with their ruler permeate Shakespeare's play *The Tempest*. Starting the play with a storm – brought on by Prospero's magic that Ariel, "an airy spirit," executes – Shakespeare signals a world turned topsy-turvy, one where shipwrecked drunken butlers are begged to become island ruler. Several scholars have suggested that Shakespeare's source for *The Tempest* is the account of a perilous storm, shipwreck, and subsequent rebellions that challenged the Jamestown-bound Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, and the passengers and crew of Captain Newport's *Sea Venture*, the ship that wrecked and was stranded on the Bermuda Islands for almost a year in 1609.

Stephano, the "drunken butler" of Shakespeare's *Tempest*, escapes the play's shipwreck "upon a butt of sack [keg of Canary wine] the sailors heaved o'erboard" and stumbles onto a "sea monster:" the outstretched bodies of Caliban and Trinculo, piled together.^[1] Caliban, the only true native inhabitant of the *Tempest's* island, begs the drunken Stephano to take over the island after Stephano introduces Caliban to wine.

The coup d'état that Shakespeare's Caliban proposes to Stephano – "I'll kiss thy foot. I'll swear myself thy subject," – might suggest the revolts on Bermuda described by William Strachey, in *True Reportory of the Wreck and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates, Knight*. Strachey was a passenger on the *Sea Venture*, and Strachey eventually became Secretary of the Virginia Colony. His letter about the storm and wreck addressed "To a Noble Lady" was well known in London long before it was published in 1625 after Shakespeare's and Strachey's deaths.

As Shakespeare scholars A.L. Rowse and Louis B. Wright suggest, Shakespeare certainly does seem familiar with Strachey's account of the incidents – the shipwreck and rebellions by some of the *Sea Venture's* survivors – when he wrote *The Tempest* and produced it for King James's court in 1611. According to Wright: Shakespeare's

own patron, The Earl of Southampton was one of the promoters of the enterprise, as were two other noblemen who befriended him, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Philip Herbert, Earl of Montgomery. Strachey himself had moved in the literary circle that included Shakespeare... The expedition led by Gates was the largest that had yet gone out to Virginia, and news of the disaster that befell it created great excitement throughout London, particularly among the shareholders in Shakespeare's circle who stood to lose large sums on their investment.^[2]

Strachey reports three revolts against Sir Thomas Gates while the *Sea Venture's* survivors were shipwrecked on Bermuda. One rebel in particular, Stephen Hopkins, seemed to question Gates's authority over the shipwrecked survivors.

Though the Virginia Company of London had designated Gates governor of the Virginia colony before the *Sea Venture* ever left England, Stephen Hopkins reasoned that he did not feel he had to obey Gates since the shipwreck put them on Bermuda, not Virginia.

According to the two men who informed on Hopkins, Samuel Sharpe and Humphrey Reed, Stephen Hopkins suggested to them that they bide their time, and, with the help of Nicholas Bennett, (a carpenter who had also been on the shipwrecked *Sea Venture*) they would escape on their own boat back to England. Hopkins feared, according to Strachey's account, "to be detained in that country [Virginia] by the authority of the commander thereof and their whole life to serve the turns of the adventurers with their travails and labors."^[3]

After Hopkins' "plans" were reported to Sir Thomas Gates, Gates had Hopkins manacled. Gates called all the *Sea Venture* survivors to witness the charges of treason against Hopkins, and Gates pronounced the punishment as "belongs to mutiny and rebellion:" Hanging.

Strachey describes Stephen Hopkins as "a fellow who had much knowledge in the Scriptures and could reason well therein, whom our minister therefore chose to be his clerk to read the psalms and chapters upon Sundays at the assembly of the congregation under him."^[4] According to Hopkins' confidantes, Samuel Sharpe and Humphrey Reed, Stephen Hopkins, reports Strachey,

Alleged substantial arguments both civil and divine (the Scripture falsely quoted) that it was no breach of honesty, conscience, nor religion to decline from the obedience of the governor or refuse to go any further led by his authority (except it so please themselves), since the authority ceased when the wreck was committed, and, with it, they were all then freed from the government of any man, and for a matter of conscience it was not unknown to the meanest how much we were therein bound each one to provide for himself and his own family.^[5]

Such comments – that it was a matter of conscience whether to serve any man – sound very much like those of an individual who followed the beat of his own drum. Stephen Hopkins' professed adherence to his conscience and to his need to care for his family are very much in keeping with what the Leyden Separatists (who became the *Mayflower* Pilgrims) believed.

Strachey reports that Hopkins' desperate plea to be spared from hanging because his wife and children in England depended upon him for their livelihood compelled sympathy from those around him. According to Strachey:

But so penitent he [Hopkins] was, and made so much moan, alleging the ruin of his wife and children in this his trespass, as it wrought in the hearts of all the better sort of the company, who therefore with humble entreaties and earnest supplications went unto our governor, whom they besought (as likewise did Captain

Newport and myself) and never left him until we had got his pardon.^[6]

The same mercy was not shown to the next *Sea Venture* survivor/Bermuda rebel who refused to follow Gates's rule. Henry Paine, a less pitiable man, was sentenced to hang. He was granted his final request to his judge, however. Sir Thomas Gates allowed Paine to be shot rather than hung.

Stephen Hopkins' concern to provide for his family may have been the very reason he joined the *Sea Venture's* venture to Virginia from the start. And Hopkins' anxiety that, once the *Sea Venture's* survivors finally reached Jamestown they would spend "their whole life to serve the turns of the adventurers with their travails and labors" appears to be shared by Shakespeare's characters, Ariel and Caliban, the island spirit and island native, who serve the self-designated island ruler, Prospero.

After Ariel fulfils Prospero's command to produce the fierce tempest and deliver the King of Naples, his brother, and the other noble passengers onto the island, Ariel tries diplomatically to remind Prospero that he promised to release him from service early. "Let me remember thee what thou has promised,/Which is not yet performed me" (1.2.242-3). Prospero asks what that promise might be, and Ariel responds simply: "My Liberty" (1.2.245). When Prospero objects angrily that Ariel must serve the full term, Ariel reminds Prospero:

Remember I have done thee worthy service,
Told thee no lies, made thee no mistakings, served
Without or grudge or grumblings. Thou did promise
To bate me a full year. (1.2.246-9)

But Prospero fumes and threatens: "If thou more murmur'st, I will rend an oak/ And peg thee in his knotty entrails till/ Thou hast howled away twelve winters" (1.2.296-298).

Unlike Ariel, Caliban sees no release from his labors for Prospero. Caliban, thus, seeks a new ruler, and one who provides wine as the drunken Butler Stephano does, is an enormous improvement over the tyrannical Prospero. "I'll swear upon that bottle to be thy true subject, for the liquor is not earthly" (2.2. 119-120). Stephen Hopkins may have perceived his future in Jamestown as something like the servitude and slavery that Ariel and Caliban bemoan. After all, Stephen Hopkins' plan to make his way back to England is brought on by his dread of additional years away from his family "to serve the turns of the adventurers with their travails and labors."

Sir Thomas Gates, William Strachey, and Stephen Hopkins do arrive at Jamestown, eleven months after they shipwrecked on Bermuda. Sir George Somers and the carpenter Nicholas Bennett constructed a new ship during the eleven months on Bermuda that sailed many of the survivors into Jamestown. Stephen Hopkins, according to Strachey, survived shipwreck, rebelled, then recanted, was granted mercy, and once a new ship was built, went to Jamestown, lived there for

an unknown number of years and then sailed back to London. But that is not the end of Stephen Hopkins' story.

While several Shakespeare scholars have linked *The Tempest*, written in 1611, to the story of the *Sea Venture's* voyage in 1609 and the subsequent legendary storm, shipwreck, and survival on Bermuda, other researchers have identified Stephen Hopkins, the Bermuda rebel, as the same Stephen Hopkins who later boarded the *Mayflower* in 1620 with his wife and children and lived a long life in Plymouth Plantation. Caleb Johnson's book *Here Shall I Die Ashore* gives evidence that the Bermuda-shipwrecked Stephen Hopkins of 1609 is indeed the *Mayflower* Stephen Hopkins.^[7]

Johnson's research also provides possible motivation for Stephen Hopkins' first voyage to the Virginia Colony. The parish registers of Hursley, County of Southampton, England, show a Stephen Hopkins in the Hursley area between 1605-1608. There are three Hopkins children baptized during these years: Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen, on 13 March 1605; Constance, daughter of Stephen, on 11 May 1606; and Giles, son of Stephen, on 30 of July 1609.^[8] Shortly after the baptism of the last Hopkins baby in May of 1608, Stephen Hopkins lost the lease of the house where the family was living. This misfortune may have prompted Stephen Hopkins to sign onto the *Sea Venture*, one of a five ship fleet, supported by the Virginia Company of London to organize Jamestown and see it thrive. Johnson suggests that the normal length of service in an indentured contract was seven years, and seven years would have committed Steven Hopkins to Jamestown until 1615, if that was the circumstance of his place on the *Sea Venture*.

Johnson's work tells us that in 1613 "Mary Hopkins the wife of Stephen Hopkins" was buried. The estate inventory of Mary Hopkins is dated May 10, 1613, and it says that Elizabeth, Constance, and Giles were minors. The inventory of Mary Hopkins' estate makes reference to a "chamber over the shop" and "in the shop one shopbord and a plank" which suggests that Mary and Stephen Hopkins might have been shopkeepers. In the probate records Mary Hopkins is identified as a widow, seemingly not knowing that Stephen Hopkins was alive in Virginia. This assumption of Stephen Hopkins as dead elicited support for his and Mary's children, all minors. A Thomas Syms became supervisor of the children, but Elizabeth, the oldest child, disappears from historical records after her mother's death.^[9]

The next time Stephen Hopkins seems to surface in records is his marriage to Elizabeth Fisher in London at St. Mary Whitechapel on 19 February 1618.^[10] In William Bradford's *Of Plymouth Plantation 1620-1647*, the Governor lists that "the names of those which came over first, in the year 1620" included:

Mr. Stephen Hopkins and Elizabeth his wife, and two children called Giles and Constanta, a daughter, both by a former wife. And two more by this wife called Damaris and Oceanus; the last was born at sea. And two servants called Edward Doty and Edward Lester.^[11]

Caleb Johnson suggests that Stephen Hopkins was most likely lured by the material prospects the joint stock company offered to those who would set sail with the Leyden Separatists and establish a settlement in the northern part of the Virginia Colony.^[12]

William Bradford's crucial text *Of Plymouth Plantation*. Records the circumstances which prompted the construction of the *Mayflower Compact*. The agreement arose from

the discontented and mutinous speeches that some of the strangers amongst them had let fall from them in the ship: That when they came ashore they would use their own liberty, for none had power to command them, the patent they had being for Virginia and not for New England."^[13]

Stephen Hopkins, not part of the Leyden Separatist group, was quite likely one of the "strangers" that Bradford refers to. The above complaint that Bradford records sounds remarkably similar to the argument that the *Sea Venture* survivor Stephen Hopkins disclosed to Edward Sharpe and Humphrey as his reason for disregarding the rule of Sir Thomas Gates on Bermuda. Not surprisingly, Stephen Hopkins is a signer of the *Mayflower Compact*. The group of *Mayflower* voyagers who had the "First Encounter" with Native Americans before the decision to settle in Plymouth included Stephen Hopkins.^[14] And the following summer "Mr. Edward Winslow and Mr. Hopkins" were sent, according to Bradford, to "see their new friend Massasoit" with Squanto as their guide.^[15]

In the records of the Plymouth Colony Stephen Hopkins appears frequently, receiving generous tracts of land when it was divided in 1623 and in 1627 an ample lot of livestock when the cattle was divided. In 1627 fifty-three "freemen, known as 'Purchasers' agreed to buy out the Company" (that had funded their voyage and settlement) "over a period of years."^[16] Stephen Hopkins is listed as a Purchaser.

Several listings of Stephen Hopkins in the seventeenth-century records of the Plymouth Colony, collected on the *Pilgrim Hall Museum Website*, show a man who was appointed to perform many legal duties, including acting as an overseer of the estate inventories of several in the colony, and as a member of the Council advising the Governor of the Colony. Hopkins also ran an "ordinary" in the Colony and was fined for "suffering men to drink in his house upon the Lords day before the meeting be ended and also upon the Lords day, bothe before 7 after the meeting, servants and others to drink more then for ordinary refreshing."^[17] He was also named "for suffering servants and others to sit drinkeing in his house, (contrary to the orders of this Court,) and to play at shovel board, and such like misdemeanors, is therefore fined forty shillings."^[18]

Could, then, Shakespeare's drunken Stephano, who blithely follows Caliban to Prospero's cell with the inebriated plan of becoming the island's ruler, be modeled after the independent-minded Stephen Hopkins who believed he was "freed from the government of any man"? Perhaps. Shakespeare's play ends with Pros-

pero questioning the butler Stephano about his plan to rule the island: "You'd be king o' the isle, sirrah?" and Stephano sensibly answers, "I should have been a sore one, then." (5.1.287-8). Stephen Hopkins had no goal to rule, but he did set his sights on getting land for himself and his family. The *Mayflower* Stephen Hopkins (who, quite possibly is the *Sea Venture* Stephen Hopkins) certainly accomplished this. His progeny married and had many descendants and Stephen Hopkins, himself, held substantial land and property when he died in 1644. Listed last in the inventory of Stephen Hopkins' possessions is "one hatt." The Pilgrim Hall collection includes among its artifacts the "Hopkins Hat," a beaver hat, donated by a Hopkins descendant, and said to have belonged to Constance Hopkins Snow, daughter of Stephen Hopkins and, with her father, *Mayflower* passenger.

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³ William Strachey, 44.

⁴ William Strachey, "A True Repertory of the Wreck and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates, Knight," *A Voyage to Bermudas*, ed. Louis B. Wright. 43-44.

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⁷ Caleb Johnson, *Here Shall I Die Ashore*. 2007.

⁸ Caleb Johnson, *Here Shall I Die Ashore*, 27.

⁹ Caleb Johnson, 58-59.

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¹¹ William Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation 1620-1647*, ed Samuel Eliot Morison (NY: Knopf, 1991. 441-3.

¹² Johnson, 63 & 64,

¹³ William Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation 1620-1647*, ed. Samuel Eliot Morison. 75-76.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 68-72.

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¹⁶ "Stephen Hopkins in the Records of the Seventeenth Century" *Pilgrim Hall Museum Website* 3-4.

¹⁷ "Stephen Hopkins in the Records" 10.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 10.

PILGRIM CONTEMPORARIES
From Bermuda to West Jersey
An Eastlack Family Saga

William B. Brown III

On February 9, 1655, Francis Estlake, a school master, at a Bermuda Council Meeting, was awarded by Governor Josias Forster possession of 24½ acres of glebe (cultivated or cleared) land in Paget Tribe (Bermuda Company Records, BCR).

This school teacher who became the progenitor of the Eastlack family in America, was destined to tangle with a formidable foe – Sampson Bond. After a face to face confrontation, Estlake and Bond would each write a book setting forth their convictions.

The surname Eastlack was phonetically spelled several different ways. Francis signed his name Estlake when his book was published in 1683.

Bermuda, also known as the Somers Islands, is a collection of many small rocky limestone (coral) islands. Today the seven main islands are connected by bridges and causeways for a distance of 22 miles.

In 1612, the Bermuda Company was formed in England, to administer the islands which they did until 1684, when the English government took control. Bermuda, early on, was divided into eight tribes or parishes, of about 1,500 acres each, along with the Town of St. George.

Visits to the Bermuda Archives, and the Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania provided a great deal of primary source material. The greatest single source was the archives in Hamilton, Bermuda which contained the minutes of *The Sommer Islands Company from 1612 to 1684* (BCR). Another major source was the Friends (Quaker) records in America which are designated (FR).

Before examining the Francis Estlake family, mention should be made of another Estlake family, i.e., the Robert Estlake family. Robert Estlake was an adult living and working in Pembroke Tribe as early as 1625. He was mentioned in BCR in 1628, 1631, 1639 and 1651. He was married to Deborah (last name unknown) by 1652. They had at least seven children. Robert Estlake described himself as an old sick man on December 6, 1673 (BCR). He was buried in Pembroke Tribe on May 8, 1679 (Early Bermuda Records, 1618-1826, by A. C. Hollis Hallett). The relationship between the two families, if any, is unknown.

The first mention of Francis Estlake, in (BCR), occurs on December 2, 1647, as a witness to a dowry provision. On May 19, 1651, he was appointed as a juror for life or death cases and on May 27, 1656, Francis was appointed as a juror in a civil case (BCR).

Sixteen sixty was a seminal year for the Francis Estlake family. George Ross and Richard Pinder, Quaker ministers, came to Bermuda early in 1660. By

September 6, 1660, Francis Estlake was espousing Quaker views which did not sit well with the Puritan establishment.

In 1879, a former governor of Bermuda, Sir John Henry Lefroy, in his *Memorials of the Discovery and early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers*, on page 137 of Volume II captures the tenor of the times:

At a Council Table held in the Vestry house in Paget's Tribe, the (6th day of Sept. 1660 ffrancis Islie alias Estlock a person of the same judgement with George Ross having been complained off by Captain William Nelmes for his refusing to beare arms at his exercising of his Souldiers under him. Is at the present onlie admonished to reforme upon the like for the occasion hereafter. But in case hee as likewise anie other of the same judgement are to lie bound necke and heels together during such exercise under Captain Nelmes or anie captain of a trained Band in these Islands. And in case of an invasion of an enemy to be forced to fight in the front thereof.

Joseph Besse, in his 1753 book, *Sufferings of the Quakers* records the following at a Quaker Meeting. Anno 1665. *Several of them being assembled to wait upon and to worship God, at the house of one William Wilkinson in Pagget Tribe, on the fifth day of the week, on which Day a Captain of the Militia named Dorrell, was exercising his Soldiers in their arms. By his Direction eight of his Musquetiers came armed into the meeting, and rudely took several of the men assembled out of the Meeting and carried away two of them, viz Robert Wilkinson and Francis Estlake, into the Field, where they charged the said Francis with Neglect of Duty in not appearing among them in Arms, and under that Pretence tied him Neck and Heels together, which Punishment the said Captain Dorrell threatened to inflict on him and others of his Persuasion as often as they should neglect what his called their Duty for the future. But his wrathful Purpose was restrained by the power of God, and he was not permitted to proceed with extrem Cruelty and Rigour.*

Besse records the following as occurring on July 26, 1666. Captain Durrell issued a warrant to Francis Estlake and other Quakers demanding they be fined 12 pence each time they missed any musterings, alarms or any public services or watches. Francis Estlake paid with a swine worth 14 shillings.

Lefroy on page 250 on 18th June 1667, memorializes the following: *ffrancis Estlake of Pagetts Tribe Quaker, presented for that on the 5th & 6th of September last past in the twilight or night hee did repayre to the house of Mr. Hen: Vaughan, Minister, and at those seasons aforesaid did forment severall threatening Speeches, to the Terror & affrightment of his ffamely with predicting desruation to the ffamely as by his libellus paper may appeare. As likewise for that he on the 29th of Septemr last past in company with the rest of his Complicies or Abettors above mentioned in forme of a Riott did enter into the Church of aforesaid & c.*

Unanimously Concluded, That the aforesaid ffrancis Estlock doe give in

sufficient Bayle for his Abering until the next generall Goale delivery. And in case hee shall misbehave himself in the itermim, the premised abuses are to be revived, ande hee to bee Proceeded, against accordingly hereafter.

On November 15, 1667, Francis Estlake was cleared of all charges, but by August 1669, upon arrival of a new governor, he was fined 20 shillings sterling for failing to attend the Parish Church of Paget (Lefroy). At least twice in 1667, Francis Islack (Estlake) and Margaret, his wife, were fined for not attending the Parish Church (BCR).

Before mention of the Bond-Estlake confrontation of May 1, 1678, some background material on the Rev. Sampson Bond. He graduated from Exeter College, Oxford University, was a Puritan minister, well known both in England and America and interacted with both Increase and Cotton Mather. In 1642, a year after he was ordained, he was described as litigious when he sued his congregation for tithes. An insight into his character can be found in a letter written in 1651 to Edward Winslow, former Plymouth Colony governor and *Mayflower* passenger in England, from Richard Floyd from Falmouth, Massachusetts who was collecting money for his (Winslow's) Propagation of the Gospel in New England warning him that Mr. Sampson Bond, who also was in England at the same time, collecting money for the same cause was *a notorious Insynatinge Hypocrite ... wherefore I believe itt bestfor you to make hast to call in the money already collected for fear of miscarriage of parte of it.* (NEHGR, xxxviii, page 392). Sampson Bond arrives for the first time in Bermuda on January 12, 1663. He was appointed, in England, on September 4, 1662, as a Minister to Pembroke and Devonshire Tribe by the Somers Island Company and given the use of 49 acres of glebe land which yielded revenues to a parish church or for ecclesiastical benefit and forty pounds a year salary (Lefroy).

While living in Bermuda Sampson Bond had offers to settle in Carolina in 1669 but he did not go. However, on January 27, 1671, the Governor of Bermuda ordered Bond and his family off his land and to leave the island. After receiving the warrant, he sailed to England on March 21, 1671. When he arrived in England he defended himself so well that the Bermuda Company reversed the governor's decision and Bond returned to Bermuda.

In 1674 he visited New England and by May 1, 1678, he was back as a teacher in Pembroke Tribe. He got into a dispute with the Quakers resulting in a public trial or "disputation" held before the sheriff and some of the justices of the peace. Although they were not accused of witchcraft this happened during the time of the witchcraft hysteria when several witches were put to death in Bermuda as well as in America and England.

Rev. Sampson Bond leveled three charges against the Quakers. The short version is that the Quakers were charged by Rev. Bond as follows: 1) That they were the devil, 2) The aim of Quaker Meetings was to make Christ and his apostles all liars and false witnesses, and 3) Quaker Principles are the same as beasts. The chief disputant on the Quaker side was Francis Estlake.

Sampson Bond spoke first and would not allow Francis Estlake (or any Quakers) to speak, *For his intent was to bind us down in silence until he had quite finished his whole work intended which I perceived by the time he spent the answer to his first question he would have wearied out the Peoples patience so they would hardly wait to hear any return.* (Estlake Book) Also in the Estlake Book, Francis finally interrupts saying that it was an uninterrupted monologue and not in their agreement but Bond kept speaking. When he finally finished and Estlake spoke, Bond immediately interrupted him, saying *he did not interrupt but to help him.*

Rev. Bond did not memorialize his version of the dispute until 1682 (four years later), due he said, to the illness and death of his publisher Samuel Green. The book was finally published by Samuel Sewall in Boston. By coincidence this was the same Samuel Sewall who in 1692, as a judge of the Probate Court, joined in the sentences of condemnation against witches in the Salem Witch Trials.

Sampson Bond's book was titled *A Publick Tryal of the Quakers in Bermudas upon the 1st Day of May, 1678, the Preacher of the Gospel in Bermudas*. The subtitle of the book is rather deceptive viz. *The Quakers in Bermudas Tried, found Guilty, Sentenced and Executed*, which is explained by a passage in the text. *Being found Guilty, they are here sentenced, and brought forth unto the deserved execution of the Presse* – they were not really executed.

In December, 1679, Increase Mather wrote Bond a congratulatory letter, however, two months later his son, Cotton Mather, wrote to a friend that Bond was discovered preaching a sermon in Bermuda other than his own (Lefroy).

Also in 1679, Francis and Margaret Estlake were fined three times for not attending the Paget Parish Church (BCR).

In 1683, one year after Bond's book was published, Francis Estlake wrote his own book, a 132 page reply, *A Bermudas Preacher proved a Persecutor being a Just Tryal of Sampson Bond's book entitled A Publick Tryal of the Quakers & Fraught with fallacies, false doctrine, slanders, etc.* Printed by John Bringhurst at the sign of the Book in Grace-Church-Street, London.

Copies of these two books exist today in the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University and in a few locations in the United States and England. Both books were duplicated on microfilm by the University of Michigan.

On July 11, 1686, Francis and Margaret Estlake signed a removal certificate from Bermuda for Mary Smith, *a maiden well reputed among friends*, addressed to, *all friends in Pensilvania New Jarsie or else where.* (Caribbean Quakers, Harriet Frorer Durham, page 49, Dukane Press, Hollywood, FL, 1972.)

The last known record of Francis Estlake was his signing, as a witness, in Bermuda of a gift of land, dated 25th day of the ninth month 1688, to Elizabeth formerly wife of William Morgan of Paget (*Bermuda Settlers of the 17th Century*, Julia E. Mercer, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 1982, page 118). So, sometime between then and the Spring of 1689, the Estlakes made the monumental decision

to relocate to America. They chose a small Quaker settlement called Newton in Gloucester County, West Jersey which was founded in 1681 by English men and women who had lived in Dublin, Ireland before coming to America.

By the time the Estlake family arrived in West Jersey, the patriarch, Francis may have died as no record of his ever being in America has been found to date.

A paper appended to the records of the Newton Monthly Meeting in New Jersey, now in the care of Haverford College, Pennsylvania and on microfilm at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania reads as follows: *The Names & birthes of Severall of Francis Estlakes Children borne in Bermudas*

Hepzabeth Estlake was bornd^{ye} 21 of first month Ano 1658

Mary bornd the fifteenth of^{ye} first month in^{ye} Year 1660

Ruth bornd the third day of the ninth month 1663

Sarah bornd the 17th of the fifth month 1665

George born the ninteeth of the Sixt mnth Anno 1667

Miriam bornd the thirtyeth of^{ye} 4th month 1669

Jemiamah bornd the third day of the 12th month 1671

Joseph bornd the 16th of^{ye} 9th month Anno 1674

It appears that John Estlake, the oldest child who was born in Bermuda in 1656, took over the leadership of the family, and prepared the above list of children.

In 1689, John Estlake married Sarah Thackara, the daughter of Thomas Thackara one of the original founders of Newton Colony. Esther Thackara, the wife of Thomas, drowned on May 5, 1688 when her canoe was capsized by a sturgeon in the Delaware River. The accident was investigated by the Gloucester County Coroner, John Wood, at an inquest held on May 21, 1688 (Gloucester County Coroner Records). The widower, Thomas Thackara, married Hepzabeth Estlack, the sister of John Estlack, the 21st day of the seventh month, 1689. Her brother, George Estlack, was a witness (FR). Hepzabeth's will proved in 1714, mentions her brother John Eastlack and sisters, Hannah and Sarah Eastlack. Actually, Hannah was her sister-in-law, Hannah Whitall (NJ Archives). On the 18th day of the 4th month, 1695, Jemiamah Estlack married William Sharp with her brother, Joseph, as a witness. Joseph Estlack married Ann Powell, 31st day of 1st month, 1698 (FR).

It was reported in the Minutes of the Newton Monthly Meeting that Margaret, the widow of Francis Estlack removed to Philadelphia on the 10th day of 5th month, 1701. Her death was reported in the minutes of the *Philadelphia Monthly* as the 18th day of the 2nd month, 1702.

Judge John Clement in *Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers Newton Township Old Gloucester County West Jersey*, in 1877, in his chapter on "John Eastlack," page 371-375, wrote that John Eastlack became "a man of some estate and dealt in land." On the 1700 map of Newton Township, John Eastlack is shown as the owner of 100 acres at the head waters of Newton Creek – which is now part of

Haddonfield and Haddon Township, Camden County, New Jersey.

Although, the Eastlack family is spread across the United States, many descendants of Francis Eastlack still live in southern New Jersey. One of these was former New Jersey Governor Alfred Eastlack Driscoll (1947-1954) who lived most of his life in Haddonfield, New Jersey, just two miles from where John Eastlack first settled and like the compiler, is descended from his brother, Joseph Eastlack.

William Beckett Brown III is a retired geologist and noted for his work in genealogy. He particularly enjoys historical research and family history.

Beyond Plymouth Rock II: A Welcoming Place

A publication party for the new book *Beyond Plymouth Rock II: A Welcoming Place* was held October 30 in the Otto Fehlow Meeting Room of the Plymouth Public Library. At that time, many of the 20 volunteer authors and other contributors were present to autograph copies of the book.

In just 10 years, from 1970-1980, Plymouth's population grew nearly 78 percent, from 18,615 to 33,060 inhabitants. Some said it was because construction of a nuclear power plant promised low property taxes. Others cited a new Route 3 that offered commuters faster highway access to Boston.

But Dick Manfredi, who as the town's building inspector issued most of the permits for new homes, said it was because, "We had the land." With 103 square miles of land, Plymouth, unlike other South Shore towns, had more than enough room to grow, Manfredi noted.

The story of Plymouth's phenomenal growth is included in a new local history book published by the Plymouth Public Library Corp. *Beyond Plymouth Rock: A Welcoming Place* is the second of two volumes about 20th century Plymouth, the first of which was published eight years ago.

Like its predecessor, the new volume is an oversized 176-page paperback book with 150 illustrations. It includes the story of building the Pilgrim nuclear power plant, the redevelopment of a 30-acre downtown neighborhood, the origins of Plimoth Plantation, the 1957 cross-Atlantic voyage of *Mayflower II*, the history of Jordan Hospital and the Plymouth Philharmonic Orchestra, how Plymouth became a golf mecca and how the town survived the mid-century closing of the world's largest ropemaker.

Personal memories include those of Alba Thompson, who became the town's first female selectman, and of growing up black in Plymouth as recalled by Harvard Memorial Church pastor the Rev. Peter Gomes. The book also includes stories of "Cozy" Barrett, who dominated local politics for more than

25 years; an unexpected performance at Memorial Hall by folksinger Bob Dylan and friends; and how a West Plymouth apple orchard became a 755-acre municipal airport.

The book was compiled by the same team that produced the first volume: John Chaffee, Wesley Ennis, Karin Goldstein, Sharon LaRosa, Beverly Ness and Lee Regan. It is on sale at Plymouth Public Library, 132 South St. for \$29.95, plus tax.

Limited numbers of the first volume are available.

The two-volume project was conceived, produced and funded by the Plymouth Public Library Corp. To contact the library, call (508) 830-4250 or visit <http://www.plymouthpubliclibrary.org/>.

Weeds, Flowers and Herbs

Ellen Swayne, Education Committee

Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Connecticut

We have a garden in our backyard. It is fairly large and has changed through the years. Originally, I planted all vegetables. Then it became an herb garden, followed by a cutting garden, back to vegetables, and is now a combination. Many changes. But one constant resident in this garden has been a weed known commonly as Bishop's Weed or Shepherd's Purse: Botanically as *Capsella bursa-pastoris*. Its requirements are few – sun or part sun, moist or dry soil, rich or disturbed soil. In other words, it will grow just about anywhere. As an annual plant it grows anew each year, flowering and setting seed, which it does especially well. A single plant of Shepherd's Purse can produce a thousand seeds, which may remain viable in the soil for several years, further accounting for its success both in my garden and in colonial gardens. Early settlers brought seeds for this plant with them; on purpose; deliberately. What we see as a weed was invited warmly to colonial gardens.

Our ancestors brought many seeds to this New World, so they could begin gardens with herbs with which they were already familiar. These herbs had three types of everyday uses: medicinal, culinary, and household. Shepherd's Purse was edible as an early green or "pot herb" to use in sallets ("salads" today). But it was more useful for a common illness of the day, dysentery. As a single medicinal herb that was easy to grow and store it was known as a "simple." It was so easy to grow that by 1672 it had escaped colonial gardens into fields, like so many other herbs our ancestors planted. Knotgrass, Purslane, and Queen Ann's Lace as well as Dandelion, Mustard and Daisy are some of the early colonial herbs now seen on our

roadsides or as "weeds" in our gardens. At one time they were crucial for the daily well being of our 17th century ancestors.

The only difference between a weed and a flower is a judgment ... unknown.

For further reading:

Markham, Gervase. *The English Housewife*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's Press. 1986.

Sumner, Judith. *American Household Botany*. Portland: Timber Press, 2004.



Ellen Swayne



Shepherd's Purse

News from Pilgrim Hall Museum

Ann Berry, Executive Director

Happy New Year! I am writing this in a very quiet Pilgrim Hall Museum as we are closed during the month of January. We take this time to thoroughly clean the museum exhibits, rearrange the museum store and, in general, complete disruptive maintenance on the interior of the building. By the time you read this, we will have reopened for the season with a new exhibit in the PIDC Temporary Exhibition Gallery and the old Hall will be bustling with activity.

"Whose History?: Contemporary Photography of Plymouth," our winter temporary exhibition, runs through April 30. Deborah Bright's large nine photo series "Glacial Erratic" arrived just before Christmas. I can assure you the images of Plymouth Rock are stunning! Mounted together, they make a bold statement. In combination with the other photos, I think you will find the exhibit fascinating and thought-provoking. I am sure you will want to make another visit to the Rock after seeing all these images. Bright will also present a talk on photography as part of our April Lecture Series, hers being scheduled on the 6th at 10:00 a.m. Other lectures will be held on the succeeding Wednesday mornings throughout the month. Bright's works can be found in the permanent collections of the Smithsonian American Art Museum, the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, the California Museum of Photography in Riverside, and the Rhode Island School of Design, among many others. Her work has been shown internationally as well.

If you will be in the Plymouth area with your children or grandchildren during the week of April 17, plan to stop in for our Spring Vacation Kids Week activities. We have booked natural history-related programs at 2:00 p.m. each day Sunday through Thursday. We will have live animals, hands-on activities and lots of fun for the youngsters. The Soule Homestead returns on Monday with hands-on activities on both animals and plants, helping kids understand what it was like for the Pilgrims to live so close to the land.

Looking farther out, all of us at Pilgrim Hall Museum hope you will plan to stop in for a visit when you are in town for your Triennial Congress in September. "What's Under Things?," our major temporary exhibit for 2011 (opening May 29), will be a special treat for Brewsters and Winslows. The "Brewster stocking," a set of stays traditionally associated with Mary Chilton Winslow and Penelope Pelham Winslow's bodkin will be on exhibit from the permanent collection. Other special treasures from our collection, including shoes and a veneered dressing box from the mid-17th century, will be featured. Items on loan from other collections will add to the story. If you do not have time to come by in September, the exhibit will be up through the end of 2011.

Remember, a Pilgrim Hall Museum membership gives you free admission to the museum as well as a discount in our museum shop. Your investment helps preserve the objects belonging to the Mayflower Pilgrims – your ancestors – as well as supports the exhibits and programs offered throughout the year. You can access a membership application on line at www.pilgrimhall.org or by contacting me at director@pilgrimhall.org or 508-746-1620.

I look forward to seeing you at Pilgrim Hall Museum this year.

DNA results reveal Dillinger as Delano Descendants

The Dillinger / Dillingno / Delano story

Muriel Curtis Cushing

The many spellings of the Delano surname consist of approximately fifteen different variations, usually from town clerk's phonetic spellings or from script misinterpretations. We are also aware that names were deliberately changed and often wonder what circumstances surround such dramatic alterations/choices/variants.

Recently a David Dillinger requested to join the Delano DNA project with the surmise that Dillinger evolved from Delano through the surname being changed first to Dillingno and several generations later to Dillinger. A *Mayflower* Society historian who was related by marriage had also suggested this interesting speculation several years earlier and we now had a candidate that could prove or disprove the supposition. Mr. Dillinger's DNA results showed a 99% match with the "signature" of Philip Delano, which has been compiled by DNA testing and documentation from descendants of each of Philip Delano's five sons.

With the proof from DNA results we now felt the need for confirming the "paper trail." Primary documentation is still required to solidify the line but there is some primary evidence to ascertain that Mr. Dillinger is most likely descended from seven *Mayflower* passengers – John Alden, William Brewster, Edward Doty, William Mullins, Thomas Rogers, Henry Samson and Myles Standish.

The line is well documented in *Mayflower* applications as far as Edmund Chandler Delano who married at North Yarmouth, Maine, Martha Merrill Morse, daughter of Eliphalet and Martha (Mayo) Morse. The next generation presents the problem. The Delano genealogy p. 247 lists Edmund and his wife Martha had eight children, the sixth child being George Delano, born North Yarmouth, Maine in 1804, who married Rhoda B. Cook in 1826 but infers that he is the same George who married second Ruth Dutton at Starke, Maine. The Delano genealogy further lists the children of both wives, the first wife Rhoda dying at Sebago, Maine in 1830 and in the same year, 1830, a son Benjamin born to George and Ruth (Dutton) Delano. The compiler of the 1899 Delano genealogy believes the two George's are the same basing his reasoning on a record that reads "George Delano b. N. Yarm. 1804 who m. Starke, Me. Ruth Dutton." There are no references and the time element is negatively close for him to have married Ruth Dutton who lived approximately 70 miles north of Sebago and to have a son Benjamin Delano born the same year as the first wife's death in 1830.

The History of Cumberland, Maine p.370 is the first to mention the name Dillingno when George W. Dillingno is listed with his proposed father-in-law James Cook in 1826 as signers of a petition to hold an election of town officers in Sebago, Maine. George and Rhoda (Cook) Delano are listed in the Delano genealogy as having two sons, George Washington Delano, b. Sebago, Maine on

12 December 1826 and John Cook Delano, b. 1828. One son Benjamin b. 1830 is listed for George and Ruth (Dutton) Delano with no further reference to this proposed second family. As noted, Rhoda (Cook) Delano is listed as dying at Sebago in 1830 and no further mention of George W. Delano or Dillingno has been found in Sebago records. It is possible that he married soon after to Ruth Dutton, however, further investigation by David Dillinger revealed a George W. Dillingno on an Army enlistment record. *The Descriptive and Historical Register of Enlisted Soldiers in the Army* notes George W. Dillingno enlisting at Bangor, Maine on 12 March 1830. He is described as being age 26 with hazel eyes, brown hair, dark complexion, 5' 8" and born in Bath, Maine. He is again named on a similar record re-enlisting at Hancock, Maine on 4 March 1835, age 31. So far, no further record of George W. Dillingno has been found.

The Delano genealogy continues the next generation of the first two sons marriages and children who settled in the adjoining town of Bridgton, Maine. Here, the town records are inconsistent in recording the surname and fluctuate between the use of Dillingno, Dillenow and Dellano.

According to the Delano genealogy George Washington Delano, son of George and Rhoda (Cook) Delano, married at Bridgton, Maine in 1849 to Angelina Perley Burnham. From this point the line can be followed through town and census records. "Miss Angelina P. Burnham and Mr. George W. Dillenow were joined in marriage, at Bridgton, of the 29th day of April A.D. 1849" (*Records of Marriages Town of Bridgton 1794-1865*). Burnham family records at the Bridgton Historical Society list Angelina Burnham married George Washington Dillingno, yet in the same history of the town's families the records of the Delano family list "George W. Dellano and wife Angelina P. lived on Pond Street." An 1871 map of Bridgton shows "G. Delano" living on a road (not named) beside one of the ponds in Bridgton. Four children are recorded as being born in Bridgton to George W. & Angelina P. Dellano (*Records of Town of Bridgton - Earliest Births & Deaths*) while the Delano genealogy lists the last child as being born at Victoria Harbor, Ontario, Canada in 1855. The death of George W. Dillingno is listed at Victoria Harbor on 1 February 1880, age 53 (*Schedule C. Deaths-Simcoe, Tay, Canada*) and listed as born in Naples, Maine, a town adjacent to Sebago and Bridgton, Maine. Peggy (Dillinger) Beals suggests George and Angelina immigrated to Canada about 1872 for work where there was a lumber boom in Hogg's Bay (named changed to Victoria Harbour in 1872).

Now that the Dillingno surname was known it facilitated tracing the family. The Delano genealogy notes a daughter Leonora Temple Delano, b. 20 December 1849 [listed as 20 August 1849 in Bridgton records] who died unmarried at Gloucester, Massachusetts 26 December 1871. By checking the 1871 deaths in Gloucester a Geneva Dillingno (clearly Dillingno on the original record, see *Mass. VR* 238:179) death is listed for the same date, age 22y 4m 6d that agrees with the Bridgton birth records. Parents are listed as George W. and Angelina P. both born at Bridgton, Maine.

The third child of George and Angelina was George Edwin Dillingno, b. 2 September 1853. His marriage is recorded (*Mass. VR 426:297*) at Boston 6 December 1892 to Lena A. Miller, "George E. Dillingno, age 34, b. Bridgton, Me., parents George W. and Angelina P." Lena is also listed as being born in Bridgton but the birth records of their children all lists she was born in Nova Scotia.

The line further complicates when George Edwin Dillingno and wife Lena have four children recorded in the Massachusetts vital records. Three are listed under the surname of Dillingno and the third child Effie with the surname Dillino. Family information states Lena returned to Nova Scotia, Canada for the birth of Effie, perhaps explaining the additional spelling. By the 1910 census the family is living in Philadelphia all with the surname of Dillingno.

George Washington Dillingno, son of George and Rhoda (Cook) Delano is believed to be the only known descendant in this family to be recorded with the surname change. The 1826 listing in the *History of Cumberland* presents a question that the error occurred a generation earlier at Sebago with his father and one wonders why George Sr. continued to use Dillingno on the Army enlistment record. It is unknown if the spelling and middle initial W. was added by the knowledge, or supposition, of the author or if the surname change was intentional. It appears that other male members in the family retained the Delano surname including George Sr.'s other son John Cook Delano. It is believed that the error occurred due to town clerks phonetic spelling but it should be noted that a death notice in the *Independent Chronicle and Boston Patriot* dated 16 October 1824 lists "At the prison in this town, of consumption, 29th ult. Mr. Edmund C. Delano of Cumberland. He was committed May 24, 1823, and on the 19th of June following, was sentenced by the Court of Common Pleas to 60 days imprisonment for beating his wife, and ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for two years. Not being able to find the sureties required, he remained in prison until his death."

Family members relate that the change of the surname Dillingno to Dillinger was a family decision ca 1920 because of their ancestor's stammer problem that had difficulty with the awkward pronunciation of Dillingno.

Some proof is lacking for generations six and seven but the few families with the surname Dillingno have made the later generations easy to follow. Thanks to DNA testing we now know that this Dillinger family is definitely a Delano descendant and that Dillinger did evolve from the surname Dillingno. A primary search of the records of North Yarmouth, Sebago and Starke, Maine has resulted with no success in solving the problem. No will has yet been found for Edmund Chandler Delano, his wife Martha or for their son George Delano.

The DELANO KINDRED* is grateful to member David Dillinger and his sister Peggy Beals for sharing with us their discoveries. Following the DELANO KINDRED reunion at the Indian Head Resort in New Hampshire Mr. Dillinger and his wife Diane took a side trip to Bridgton, Maine where they were able to

obtain records of George Washington Dillingno. David has said how helpful and pleasant the Bridgton town historian has been and we anxiously wait and look forward to further discoveries.

The DELANO KINDRED DNA project has further been able to settle the long-term question of relationship between the Delano/DeLano and Delanoy families. DNA testing of three descendants of the Delanoy family has disclosed that the two families have a 99% probability of a common ancestor. Documentation reveals the most common ancestor of both of these family's dates before 1575. While Delano descends from Philippe de Lanoy of the *Fortune* in 1621, the Delanoy family descends through Abraham Delanoy, born 1616 in Harlem, Holland who is the father of Pieter Delanoy, the first elected mayor of New Amsterdam in 1689.

Dr. Jeremy Dupertius Bangs has provided documented proof of the baptism of Philippe's father in 1575. Thus Jean de Lanoy, son of Guilbert de Lanoy, was baptized on May 9, 1575 in Tourcoing, (now France). Dr. Bangs states, "That the records are preserved is purely due to good fortune. The volume was discovered stuffed into a wall in the tower of the parish church of St. Christophe at Tourcoing on December 4, 1897, when the tower was being partly taken down to be replaced by the present neo-gothic tower." Further discoveries have revealed the name of Philippe's grandmother as Jenne Du Bu.

The Delanoy/DeLanoy family can trace their line of descent back to approximately the same area and the same time period to Jan Jeroenszn Delanoy who was born 1575 in Wervike (now Belgium) and is later found in Haarlem, Holland: "Jan Jeroenszn DE LA NOIJ; born 1575/76 in Wervike [Flandres]; bap., in Haarlem, 15 Jul 1599; married, in Haarlem, 3 Aug. (intention 18 Jul) 1599 Cathalina VAN CAPELLE." There are several reference notes that use variations of the de la Noy surname. (*New Netherland Connections* vol. 8, No.2, p.75). Wervick/Wervicq/Wervike is a village just inside the southern border of Belgium and about five miles northwest of Tourcoing (now France) where Jan de Lanoy was baptized. The whole region was part of Flanders until the late seventeenth century. Thanks to Dr. Jeremy Bangs for clarifying the location.

DNA is proving to be a great tool in solving some of the brick walls that most of us have bumped into. It is hoped that the discoveries made by these families will encourage and stimulate others to revisit and solve their "problem" ancestors.

W.W. Clayton, *History of Cumberland Co., Maine: with illustrations and biographical sketches of its prominent men and pioneers*, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1889.

Major Joel Andrew Delano and Mortimer D. deLannoy, *The Genealogy History and Alliances of the American House of Delano 1621 to 1899*, New York, 1899.

New Netherland Connections, a genealogical quarterly, online database at New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Plymouth Undertakers and their Trading Ventures in Colonial Maine

Compiled by James R. Hancock, Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Hancock is Deputy Governor and Historian, Society of Mayflower Descendants in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and Registrar General, Order of the First Families of Maine (hanser5@aol.com)

Many people have heard the love story of *Mayflower* passengers John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. But very few have heard about another *Mayflower* passenger, Richard More, who was then only a child. Those who have heard of him might assume his life was otherwise quite ordinary.

However, according to the preface of David Lindsay's *Mayflower Bastard: A Stranger Among the Pilgrims* though he "might seem to us a minor character on the world stage," the life of Richard More, however, "bridged a significant gap in American history." This "gap" ran from the time when Richard, at age 6, survived the raging seas on the *Mayflower* and that dread sickness the first winter in Plymouth, to almost eight decades later when he witnessed the hanging of a close acquaintance as a result of the Salem witch trials.

Lindsay further details how young Richard More and his siblings, the children of Katherine More (of royal ancestry) who was involved in a scandalous divorce, were placed onboard the *Mayflower* so they would avoid the "great blots and blemishes" that would fall on them if they remained in England. They were shipped off to America with some "honest and religious people." Unfortunately Richard's siblings all died the first winter. He had been placed in the household of Elder William Brewster. As Richard reached young adulthood and was no longer required to stay among them, it became clear that he did not fit in easily with the devout Brewster family. Lindsay relates that Richard was "entitled to land, of which there was a new supply at Kennebec. He was expected to help pay off the colony's debt, a task being undertaken largely in Maine..."^[1]

This reference to colonial debts and the land in Maine sparked my interest in the group of Plymouth leaders (of which Elder Brewster was a part) called "Undertakers" that were so dedicated to putting the colony into a more solid financial condition.

More about the origins of the "Undertakers" from the article entitled *John Alden: Signer of the Mayflower Compact*:

"In 1621 King James I had authorized the Council for New England to plant and govern the land in the area around Plymouth. The Council then granted the Peirce Patent which confirmed the king's authorization. Peirce and his associates, the merchant adventurers, were allotted 100 acres for each settler the Company transported. The Pilgrims had a contract stating all land and profits would accrue to the Company for 7 years at which time the assets would be divided among the shareholders. Most Pilgrims held some stock. They negotiated a more favorable

contract with the Company in 1626. In 1627, 53 Plymouth freemen, known as 'The Purchasers,' agreed to buy out the Company over a period of years. In turn, 12 "Undertakers" (8 from Plymouth and 4 from London) agreed to pay off Plymouth's debts in return for trade benefits."

John Alden was one of the eight Plymouth 'Undertakers,' along with William Bradford, Myles Standish, Isaac Allerton, Edward Winslow, William Brewster, John Howland and Thomas Prentice. Alden had also been involved in the negotiations with the Merchant Adventurers that led to the more favorable contract... [cites MD5:198-199] ^[2]

John Gorham Palfrey's *History of New England* names the above eight Plymouth settlers and states that they entered into an agreement with the colony to farm its trade for a term of six years. In 1627 a grant of lands on the Kennebec [River, in Maine] was made by the Council to the Plymouth people. ^[3]

And further, according to Eugene A. Stratton, *Plymouth Colony, Its History 1620-1691*, these men took the responsibility for payment of the entire debt due the Adventurers, in return for "certain monopolies granted to them by their fellow colonists, such as the fur trade and other considerations. These men – called the Undertakers – were partly motivated by the knowledge that the debt rested mainly on their own credit and reputation anyway and partly by a desire to bring more of their friends over from Holland..." ^[4]

The Plymouth colonists had been sailing to Maine to fish from the moment they arrived; and had, over the years, achieved some degree of permanence there. In 1626 a group of colonists went up to the mouth of the Penobscot River, to the tiny settlement of Pentagoet (later renamed Castine), to relieve Charles La Tour, a French trader. This settlement gave the colonists a nice point of departure for their own fishing expeditions. The addition of the land along the Kennebec meant greater profits from fishing and trading. Once the grant was authorized on January 12, 1629, the Plymouth colonists began to build a fortified trading house up the Kennebec River, at Cushnoc (present day Augusta, Maine), "with Edward Winslow heading the operation. There, the Saints would pin their hopes for financial restitution..." ^[1]

According to the article by Mike Crowe entitled *Life Along the Kennebec*, "The first European settlers landed at the mouth of the Kennebec at Popham in August of 1607. But early on they were squabbling amongst themselves, fighting with the Indians, freezing and nearly starving to death. Half of the 120 returned to England that December, the others the following July. About 15 years later Plymouth Colony settlers from Massachusetts traded furs with Kennebec River Indians shortly after getting a colony-saving supply of fish in 1622 from a fishing outpost on Daramiscove Island, off what is now Boothbay.

"The Plymouth pilgrims had financed their expedition by borrowing money in London. The bankers charged them 51% interest on this high risk expedition loan. While they considered themselves under a fair amount of pressure to come up with the two hundred pounds a year they owed, the fact that they bought the

furs with wampum must have taken the pressure off some minds.”

Crowe further cites *Williamson's History of the State of Maine* in describing wampum (also called wampumpeag), as a new article of trade opened by the Plymouth Company, which created great profits: “It consist[ed] of white and blue beads, long and large as wheat-corn, blunt at the ends, perforated and strung; possessing a clearness and beauty which rendered them desirable ornaments...within two years after wampum was first brought to this region, it was found to command a more ready market among the tribes than any other commodity.”

“By 1627, the Plymouth Company received from London an exclusive patent to the Kennebec trade. Two shillings of wampum bought one hundred pounds of fur from the Indians. But this seeming ‘cash cow’ would prove to be more a serpent. The Indians were regularly cheated, a fact which contributed to the largest and most organized effort by the native Americans to oust the Europeans in King Phillip’s War in 1675.

“In addition, the colony’s fur traders fought amongst themselves. John Alden...was prosecuted for a murder on the Kennebec in 1634. In a struggle over furs, while carrying out Alden’s orders, one of his men shot and killed another fur trader. European involvement had got off to a messy start. The Plymouth colony patent was abandoned”^[5]

Pat Higgins’ summary of events is entitled *John Alden and the Pilgrims on the Kennebec*:

“With the demise of Popham Colony, Maine lost all claim to having the first (legitimate) successful English settlement in New England to the Pilgrims who did not settle at Plymouth until 1620, a good thirteen years later.... The Pilgrims were taken on by the Plymouth Company to do the work of settling. Their sponsors were in business, and the Pilgrims had to produce. Big returns were expected. That is where Maine comes in. This lesser known Maine connection, just as vital to Plymouth Colony’s survival, was the trading post at Cushnoc (nka Augusta) on the Kennebec...The Pilgrims needed to find a way to buy themselves out of debt. So far from a source of necessary goods, they were almost destitute of the most ordinary needs...Conditions at Plymouth very slowly improved over the next few years. In 1624 the Pilgrims again ventured into Maine with plans for fishing and trading...The Pilgrims were hopeful that Maine trade would eventually buy them out of debt...By 1628, the Pilgrim traders were facing two problems. They had renegotiated their debt with their London investors to 1800 pounds payable in annual payments of 200 pounds. The first installment was due in 1628. More important, the success of their Indian trade had not gone unnoticed; competition was growing. Various factions spoke of obtaining exclusive patent rights to the Kennebec. The Pilgrims immediately began patent negotiations of their own. They did not find their first patent for the Kennebec completely satisfactory, but the second made up for everything. Not only was it large enough (from “the utmost limitts of Cob-biseconte” to “the Falls at Nequamkike” and the “space of fifteen Englishe miles

on each side of the said river”), it granted control of the river itself even though it did not extend all the way to the ocean. “Free Ingresse, Egresse and Regresse with Shippes, Boats, Shallops and other vessels from the Sea” was specifically granted in the patent while free passage on the Pilgrim end of the river was denied to other trading parties. It was a cozy monopoly.

“And so a trading post was established in the ‘convenientest place for trade’ somewhere on or near the present location of Fort Western in Augusta at the time known as Cushnoc. The purpose of trade in Maine was to buy the Pilgrim’s colony out of debt, and to that end, the Pilgrim fathers set up a communal trade organization to operate their Maine business interests. Eight men called the Undertakers were chosen to run things. These included William Bradford, William Brewster, Edward Winslow, Isaac Allerton, Thomas Prence, John Howland, Miles Standish and John Alden; most are familiar names in the Pilgrim mythology...”^[6]

The end of the debt of the Undertakers did not come until about 1645, when the last claim from the London creditors was finally settled. And there remains much more to learn about Richard More and the Plymouth Undertakers. Admittedly, they certainly had divided motives for personally investing themselves in the Plymouth colony, but they also risked their worldly goods, and more important, their reputations, to preserve the Plymouth colony.

As Stratton so aptly states, “It is to their [the Undertakers] credit that in spite of all difficulties, including questionable practices on the part of their creditors, the Plymouth colonists did not repudiate their indebtedness for their original passage across the Atlantic and subsequent sustenance, but, after repaying a considerable amount in valuable skins, negotiated a final settlement to which all concerned could agree.”^[4]

Gratitude is expressed to Rev. Dixon A. Barr of Lexington, Ky. for his encouragement in writing this article.

¹ David Lindsay, *Mayflower Bastard: A Stranger Among the Pilgrims* (NY -2002).

² Article entitled *John Alden: Signer of the Mayflower Compact*, Pilgrim Hall Museum website: <http://pilgrimhall.org/>

³ John G. Palfrey, *History of New England*, vol 1, pp. 229-231, 397 (Boston - 1899)

⁴ Eugene A. Stratton, *Plymouth Colony, Its History 1620-1691* (Salt Lake City, UT - 1986)

⁵ Mike Crowe, article entitled *Life Along the Kennebec* (The Fisherman’s Voice, Monthly Newsletter, Gouldsboro, Maine - Vol. 10, No. 10 October 2005) website at <http://www.fishermensvoice.com/>

⁶ Pat Higgins, article entitled *John Alden and the Pilgrims on the Kennebec* at <http://imagineinmaine.com/mainestories/Cushnoc.html>

For further reading see:

^a Mary B. Sherwood, *Pilgrim: A Biography of William Brewster* (Great Oak Press of Virginia, Falls Church, VA - 1982)

^b. Website of the City of Augusta (formerly Cushnoc), Maine, at: www.ci.augusta.me.us/about.html

^c. James W. North, *History of Augusta, From the Earliest Settlement Until the Present Time* "With Notices on the Plymouth Colony and Settlements on the Kennebec", pp. 2-10 (Clapp & North, Augusta - 1870)

^d. Henry S. Burrage, *The Beginnings of Colonial Maine*, pp. 187ff (Marks Printing Press, Portland, ME - 1914)

^e. Maine, *My State*, by the Maine Writers Research Club, pp. 72-81 (Journal Print Shop, Lewiston, ME - 1919)

News from Henlow

Editor's Note: Henlow is the ancestral home of Elizabeth Tilley, wife of John Howland. We thank Jackie Painter for news of the historic St. Mary's Church, where Elizabeth Tilley was baptized on August 30, 1607.

On Remembrance Day in November we had a short Remembrance service at the village war memorial (which has just been refurbished) and then a service in church, to which the scouts, guides, brownies, air cadets and a contingent from RAF Henlow all took part. There was standing room only at that service.

Remembrance Day in the UK is observed on the second Sunday in November. Ceremonies and a service are held in the churches and war memorials throughout the country. The nation pays homage to those who died in the two World Wars and other conflicts.



A week later we had the Licensing Service of our new curate, Revd Patsy Critchley. She will be helping in our church and our sister church in Langford – the next village. She is a retired English teacher. Our vicar, Revd Sue Groom, is now acting as Diocesan Director of Ordinands, which means she is in charge of people who are being ordained. She is therefore very grateful for the help Patsy is

able to give with services, etc. On the same day as the Licensing Service, in the afternoon, we had the Shoebox Service. I believe you have this in the USA. It is where you fill a shoebox with toys, etc, to go to children in parts of the world that are very poor and disadvantaged. There is usually a film showing the children opening their boxes the previous year, and it is all very moving. We sent many hundreds of boxes from this village.

Last Monday we had the first of our Christmas activities with the Christmas Concert given by the Henlow Singers. They are a small local choir who meet in the church each Monday evening, and the concert was very jolly and festive, with wine and mince pies afterwards!

At Sunday School this month we decorated a collage of Mary, Joseph and Jesus. It is a modernistic work – very colourful, as you would expect when the average age is about four!

The pace hots up next week with the run up to Christmas Day. We are decorating the church on Wednesday and we have a children's service (Christingle) on Christmas Eve afternoon, and then Midnight Mass (confusingly at 11:15pm), morning service on Christmas Day at 10:15am, and because Boxing Day (December 26) is a Sunday we have a service that morning as well.

Children's worship is continuing to flourish. Our Sunday School is doing well, as is the Toddler Group. The children's corner is very popular with books, drawing and colouring materials, etc.

The lead that was taken from the roof is to be replaced by terne-coated steel (not so good for lead thieves) and the work should be starting soon.

Love from us both,
Jackie and Alan Painter

New York State Society announces 58th Annual Mayflower Ball

The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York cordially invites members of all sister Mayflower Societies to attend and to present debutantes of *Mayflower* descent at the 58th Annual Mayflower Ball to be held on Friday, November 4, 2011 at The University Club in New York City. Proceeds from the Mayflower Ball support the New York Society's Educational Outreach Programs.

For information contact Sarah C. Morse, Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, 20 West 44th Street, Rm. 505, New York, NY 10036-6603, phone/fax 212.759.1620 or email: director@mayflowernewyork.org.

News from The Alden Kindred of America

The Alden House in Duxbury, part of the John and Priscilla Alden National Historic Landmark Sites, has had a facelift! All roof and siding shingles have been replaced with fresh new red and white cedar shingles, chimney repairs have been done, and several leaks have been fixed. The house, the oldest portion of which dates to the latter years of the 17th century, looks strangely "new," but it will not take long for Mother Nature to weather the shingles to a more familiar gray. Some of the old shingles have been saved and are available in exchange for donations of \$100 to the Alden House maintenance fund.

Mark your calendars! The Alden Kindred invites all Triennial Congress delegates and guests to a morning coffee and tea reception at the Alden House on Friday, September 9, from 10:00 a.m. to Noon. The historic house will be open for walk-through tours. Admission to the Alden house will be free September 6-10 for all attendees of the Triennial Congress with their congress name badges.

The 111th Annual Meeting of the Alden Kindred will be held at the Alden House on Saturday, August 6, followed by the 2nd Annual Alden Artisans' Fair on Sunday, August 7. On Friday, May 20, the Alden Kindred will hold its fifth Speak for Thyself Awards banquet. These awards are given to women who have shown the same spirit as Priscilla Mullins (when she told John Alden to speak for himself!) by standing up and making a difference as pioneers, advocates, and community or business leaders. If you would like to nominate a woman for a future award, we will be glad to send nominating forms.

The Alden House will open for the upcoming season on June 1 and remain open through October 1. Tours are given Wednesday through Saturday from Noon until 4:00 p.m. (last tour begins at 3:30). Admission is \$5 for individuals age 18 or over, \$3 for children age 3 to 17. Tours may be arranged by appointment at other times (and may include a \$25 "opening" fee in addition to admission).

The Alden House Historic Site is at 105 Alden Street, Duxbury, Massachusetts. Further information may be found on our website at www.alden.org, by emailing aldenhouse@comcast.net, or by calling 781-934-90092.

The Governor William Bradford Compact

The Governor William Bradford Compact will hold its 65th Annual Meeting on Saturday, September 10, 2011, in the Barn, The Major John Bradford Homestead, Landing Road, Kingston, Massachusetts, prior to the Triennial Congress of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

The GWBC President, John Marshall Pogue, M.D., will be the guest speaker. His subject will be the history and development of The Governor William Bradford Flag which he designed.

Florida Mayflower Cruise

Muriel Curtis Cushing

The 2010 Mayflower Cruise sailed from Miami the first week in December for the Southern Caribbean. Eight colonies of Florida were represented in our group of 27 and it was fun to meet so many different members from all over the state as well as from Texas.

The first day at sea we met in a private room where we introduced ourselves and exchanged some colony and personal information. Cruise directors Wendy and Mark Cushing awarded three prizes of onboard coupon books to winners of a Mayflower trivia quiz won by Ruth Ann Fay of the Francis Cooke Colony, Dorothy Hornus of the William Bradford Colony and Nate Heuberger of the John Howland Colony.

Florida Deputy Governor "Ren" Cushing accepted a check for \$500 from Cruise Planners to be given to the state of Florida Mayflower Society.

Tom and Ann Hodges of the James Chilton Colony and Chuck Farmer of the Richard Warren Colony gave an interesting account of life on Antigua and Barbados. Both members had lived in the islands for several years and related the living conditions and some of their fascinating experiences. Chuck Farmer spoke on the history of Barbados, its government, people and highlighted the sights worth seeing. Both talks gave us all a better understanding of the islands we would be visiting during the next four days.

The weather was a beautiful balmy 80s every day and it was hard not to chuckle at the cold weather Florida was experiencing at the time. It was decided that we would meet every evening for dinner to exchange our adventures and the various tours taken while visiting Samana in the Dominican Republic, Tortola, Antigua, Barbados and St. Kitts. Some Christmas gifts were purchased and it seems a lot of Christmas tree ornaments from each of the islands visited. A few of the ladies took advantage of the excellent jewelry buys of rings and necklaces.

Our yearly cruise was filled with fun, drama and excitement. Jeri Ruane who was hypnotized during one of the evening performances, our fantastic troupe of trivia fame, called what else but "The Pilgrims," some Bingo and card players and meeting a young couple on leave – Steve who is being deployed back to Afghanistan at the end of the cruise and his wife who will return to duty at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Our prayers are with them.

Why not join us?? All are invited to sail on our 2011 Florida Mayflower Cruise through the Panama Canal.

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!
The Pilgrim Henry Samson Kindred
Invies All Mayflower Society Members

The Pilgrim Henry Samson Kindred (PHSK) will hold its second triennial meeting during Congress on Friday, September 9, 2011 at 2:00 p.m. at the Radisson Hotel, Plymouth, Massachussets.

This will be our first luncheon/meeting and it is our pleasure to announce Natalie Hemingway of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, historian and retired public school teacher will delight members and guests with her presentation of Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Hear all about Franklin's early life, his mother's thoughts on his marriage and how his name was chosen. Please meet us there to enjoy an outstanding program you will not want to miss.

Our PHSK members will meet after lunch and the presentation by our guest speaker.

Please contact PHSK Governor Joan Miller at reedmiller107@yahoo.com for further details regarding the luncheon. Specific details will be forthcoming in the June *Mayflower Quarterly*.

Joan Miller
PHSK Governor

Maine Society News

The Maine Mayflower Society held its 2010 Annual Meeting on November 20 at the Howard Johnson Plaza Hotel & Conference Center in Portland.

New Hampshire living history reenactors Adam and Mary Spencer presented their popular program, "Dressing a Colonial Lady." Adam was dressed in full mid-18th century men's attire, and at the start of their presentation Mary was dressed only in a long white linen shift, the basic undergarment of all colonial women, regardless of their status. Garment by garment and layer by layer, Adam helped Mary dress in typical day gown of a "middling" women of the 1700s. They explained the purposes of all her items of clothing, why "stays" were so important, and why clothing and textiles were so valuable.

Governor Lynde Randall presented Membership Secretary – and former historian – Judith Elfring with a special award from Governor General Swan, the Governor General's Commendation and Appreciation Award, recognizing Judy's many years of service to the Maine Society.

Mary Saunders

Tyler Colony Texas Society of Mayflower Descendants

On Saturday, November 6, 2010, the Tyler Colony held its annual Compact Day Luncheon at the Club House of Hamilton West Condos. The meeting was scheduled for 11 a.m. and it was a covered dish luncheon. The meeting opened with prayer led by Elder Pam Lister, Salute and Pledges to the flags were led by Flag Captain, Peggy Davis. The Roll Call of Ancestors was given by Recording Secretary, Pansy Conner and Governor Carolyn McCall led the group in reading the *Mayflower Compact*.

Governor McCall addressed the members with some information concerning colony members and the group discussed the possibility of hosting the spring conference in 2012. Education Chairman, Betty Corcoran gave a report on the elementary schools she has contacted about having a historical program for the children. The group broke for lunch and enjoyed a wonderful traditional Thanksgiving meal. Following this, Deputy Governor Betty Corcoran introduced colony member, Treasurer Kevin McCall who gave a very fine power point program on the subject, "Pilgrims and the Black Horse Tavern." The presentation was followed by a question and answer session and everyone enjoyed the program. Elder Pam Lister gave the benediction and the meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

Carolyn McCall
Colony Governor



Marilyn Davis visits the
Herb Exhibit and Sales Table at the
Connecticut State Annual Meeting

GSMD JUNIORS COMMITTEE

Mayflower Compact Signer Booklets **to be introduced at the General Congress**

Our Juniors Committee has been developing *Mayflower Compact Signers Booklets* to generate interest, educate, promote and encourage Junior Membership by our youth.

We have been fortunate to find a SMDPA Mayflower member, James E. Welch, who has been volunteering his time putting together the booklets. He has spent countless hours collecting the Mayflower Compact Signer's information from our Mayflower Society members and other sources, inputting the information and developing graphic designs to make this a successful project.

There is still much to be done and edited (any volunteers for editing?). The booklets will be showcased at the General Congress in September in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The booklets will be sold as a group and individually with the proceeds going towards future Junior activities.

Here is a list of the *Mayflower Compact Signers Booklets*:

John Alden	Stephen Hopkins
Isaac Allerton	John Howland
John Billington	William Mullins
William Bradford	Degory Priest
William Brewster	Thomas Rogers
Peter Brown	George Soule
James Chilton	Myles Standish
Francis Cooke	John & Edward Tilley
Edward Doty	Richard Warren
Francis Eaton	William White & Moses Fletcher
Samuel & Edward Fuller	Edward Winslow

*and though not a signer
of the Mayflower Compact*

Henry Samson

Deb G. Miller
GSMD Juniors Committee Chair

General Society of Mayflower Descendants announces \$5000 Scholarship

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants (GSMD) Scholarship has been established to assist deserving children and grandchildren of GSMD members in acquiring a higher education, with a view to their becoming better prepared for life and citizenship. Only one member per family may apply.

In the spirit of the *Mayflower* settlers seeking to better themselves by moving to a new and uncharted world, special consideration will be given to applicants who demonstrate a commitment to bettering themselves. Such a commitment will make them more likely to benefit from the opportunities this scholarship will make possible.

ANCESTOR REQUIREMENT: Applicant must be a graduating senior who is either a current member of the GSMD or have a parent, a grandparent or a great grandparent who is a current member.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Applicant must submit a complete application packet with all required documentation postmarked by the closing date and must enroll in a four year college or a Community College.

Though not an absolute requirement, recipients of the Mayflower Society Scholarship will most often be in the upper 10 per cent of their class and score in the 75% percentile or higher on the SAT or ACT.

CLOSING DATE: Applications must be postmarked by April 30, 2011. Late or incomplete application packets will not be considered.

AMOUNT: One \$5,000 award to a student enrolled in a four year college or one \$2,500 award to a student enrolled in a Community College. There will be an initial \$2,500 payment to the student's tuition account and a second \$2,500 payment for tuition after successful completion of the first semester.

HOW TO APPLY: To obtain an application packet for the Mayflower Scholarship

<http://www.themayflowersociety.com/scholarship/application.pdf>

The application packet will download to your desktop. Instructions for completion and submission of your application are included in the application packet.

QUESTIONS: Address questions about the scholarship to:
scholarship@themayflowersociety.com

In Memoriam

HORACE P. EDMOND JR. passed away in Duluth, Georgia on December 9, 2010 at the age of 88. A descendant of William Bradford, he joined the Georgia Society in 1994 and served as its Governor. Horace was born January 15, 1922 in Columbus, Georgia and graduated from the University of Georgia after which he served in World War II in the Army Air Corps. His professional career in insurance included over 40 years as Vice President of The Insurance Company of North America, and Jim Anderson & Co. in Decatur, Georgia. A 30-year resident of Dunwoody, Georgia, he is survived by his wife of 61 years, Joan Brooks Edmond, and children Anne of Roswell, Georgia, Cathy of Menlo Park, California, Charles of Alpharetta, Georgia, David Lee of Suwanee, Georgia, and ten grandchildren.

JANE BERYL GIPSON, a resident of Shady Cove, Oregon, died September 20, 2010, in Issaquah, Washington, at the age of 73. A descendant of George Soule, Jane was a member of the Oregon Society and co-founder of the Cascade Colony. She served as Oregon's Governor from 1998 to 2001, held a number of other offices over the years, including Counsellor and served as DGG until her death. She served as GSMD Awards Chair for two terms. Born in Hutchinson, Minnesota, on August 2, 1937, Jane grew up in San Diego and lived in San Jose, California, where she and her late husband Donald raised their three children. She worked at Hewlett-Packard for 13 years before retiring to Shady Cove where she was an active member in her community as well as an active member of DAR and Eastern Star. Jane is survived by her two sons, David and Mark, three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

SUSAN BRECKENRIDGE HAVERSTOCK, 84, passed away November 1, 2009 in St. Louis, Missouri. Sue was born September 17, 1925 in Omaha, Nebraska, to Warren and Adele Breckenridge and grew up in Minneapolis, Minnesota. A graduate of Carleton College, she joined the Missouri Mayflower Society in 1963, 10th in descent from Stephen Hopkins. She served as Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, as Governor from 1977 to 1979, and as Deputy Governor General thereafter. Sue was an avid volunteer, belonging to several hereditary societies and civic groups and was very active in her church for over 50 years. She is survived by her husband of 62 years, Charles, three children Stephanie Mulliken of Colorado Springs, Colorado, Deborah Crowder of Wayzata, Minnesota, and Thomas of Palo Alto, California, and six grandchildren.

EDWIN WALTER JENNEY passed away June 18, 2009 in Plymouth, Indiana, at the age of 89. He was born August 11, 1919 to Frank O. and Gladys F. Jenney. A descendant of Francis Cooke, he became a member of the Iowa Society in 1990 and served as its Recording Secretary from 1999 to 2004. Edwin graduated from

veterinarian school at Washington State University and worked for 41 years for the United States Department of Agriculture. He was active with the Gideon's International Club. He is survived by his wife, Iris, two sons, Edwin W, Jr. and James Allen, eight grandchildren and one great-grandson.

FRANKLAND W.L. MILES JR. of Duxbury, Massachusetts, passed away on May 26, 2009, at the age of 84 in Rockland, Massachusetts. A descendant of Stephen Hopkins and member of the Massachusetts Society, he joined the Massachusetts Society in 1956 and served as Counsellor from 1987-88 and Captain from 1988-90. A graduate of Roxbury Latin School and Massachusetts Maritime Academy, he received his BA from Harvard and JD from Boston University Law School. During World War II, he served in the US Coast Guard in both the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean Theatres. He was an attorney and partner with his brother in Miles and Miles, Esq., practicing in Boston, Plymouth, and Duxbury. He was a member of Loyalty Lodge A.F.&A.M., the Boston Commandery, Knights Templar, Alleppo Temple of the Shrine of North America, and several historical societies. He is survived by his wife Priscilla Miles.

MARY LOUISE FRENCH MINSHULL passed away on Friday, December 24, 2010 in Gulf Breeze, Florida, at the age of 80. She served as Governor of the Alabama Society of Mayflower Descendants and was a member of the Edward Doty Colony of the Florida Society. Born on October 30, 1930 in Stockton, Alabama, to Mary Willie Gause and Terence Evans French Jr., she grew up in Atmore, Alabama, attended Augustana University and later transferred to Auburn University where she graduated with a degree in nursing. After she married Robert G. Minshull in 1959 they moved to Greenwood, South Carolina. Mary retired from nursing in 1970 before they moved to Gulf Breeze where she was a very active member of the Gulf Breeze Presbyterian Church, Santa Rosa Woman's Club, and volunteered at local hospitals and other local organizations. Mary Louise is survived by her children Robert George, Jr., Warren Evans and Mary Catherine.

VIRGINIA ELIZABETH LITTLETON PERSONS died on November 27, 2010. A descendant of John Howland, she joined the Pennsylvania Society in 1961 and was elected Elder in 1998. The daughter of Frances W. and William R. Littleton she was born in Merchantville, New Jersey and in 1942 married Oren Hutchinson Persons Jr. Betty helped establish Waynesborough, the family home of Revolutionary War General "Mad Anthony" Wayne in Paoli, Chester County as a museum house in 1980 and served on its board. Betty was also active in many other organizations: the Tri Delta Sorority at the University of Pennsylvania, National Society of Colonial Dames of America and DAR. She served as president of the Garden Club of Bala Cynwyd, the Women's Committee of the Historical Society of York County, Pennsylvania, and of the Conestoga Chapter of Questers. Her late husband

Oren H. Persons Jr., was also a Pennsylvania Mayflower member. She is survived by three children Oren Hutchinson, III, Alice Persons Bangs and Edmund Hugh; six grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

R. GORDON RUDOLPH of Moorhead, Minnesota, died November 8, 2009, in Fargo, North Dakota, at the age of 89. A member of the North Dakota Society, he served as its Treasurer. Born March 13, 1920, in Ft. Collins, Colorado to C. Gordon and Fannie E. Rudolph, he graduated with an agronomy degree from Colorado State University in 1942. Commissioned in the Reserve Officers Corps, he was called to active duty in World War II in May of 1942 where he served in France, Germany, Austria and Switzerland and earned the rank of captain. Gordon married Sally Ruth Hochstatter on May 2, 1943. In 1946 he began his career as an agriculturist and, after a long career, retired in 1986 as vice president of agriculture for Minn-Dak Farmers Cooperative. In retirement he sold sugar beet seed as regional marketing director for Seedex, Inc. and mediated 152 cases as a district volunteer mediator for the State of Minnesota Farmer Lender Program. He was an active member of the United Church of Christ, and a member of many other organizations, including the Wahpeton Chamber of Commerce, International Sugar Beet Institute, American Society of Sugar Beet Technologists, Kiwanis, Elks, American Legion, and Masons. He is survived by three children Judith Scully of Rapid City, South Dakota, Nancy Johnson of Moorhead, and Grant Rudolph, Mill Valley, California and eight grandchildren.

LOWELL ALFRED WARREN JR., a descendant of Myles Standish, and a member of the Massachusetts Society, was born February 23, 1926 in Waltham, Massachusetts and died in Boston on July 4, 2010 at the age of 84. He joined the Massachusetts Mayflower Society in 1977 and served as Captain from 1980-1982 and as Treasurer in 1987. Lowell served as a GSMD Trustee for many years. After graduating from Belmont Hill School in 1943, he enlisted in the Army in the Army and served in the Asiatic/Pacific Theatre where he was with the first occupation troops in Japan prior to his discharge in 1946. He graduated from Harvard College in 1950 and went on to serve in the Army Reserve from 1956-1977, retiring with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After a career in the investment business, he retired in 1990, but continued his financial activities as an arbitrator for the NYSE and the National Association of Securities Dealers Arbitration Panel. He was a member and chair of finance/investment committees of numerous non-profit organizations including the Harvard Club of Boston, New England Historical & Genealogical Society, Old South Association and the Boston Athenaeum. He was a Wellesley Town Meeting Member for 40 years, and a member of the Wellesley Historical Society. He is survived by his wife Roseda Clark Warren; sons Lowell A. Jr., Elliot Clark and Dwight Richard; daughter Melissa Goddu Warren; and two grandsons.

DOROTHY LOUISE BESWICK WIECHMANN passed away July 8, 2009 at the age of 90. A descendant of George Soule, Dorothy became a member of the Iowa Society in 1974 and served as Treasurer from 1999 to 2008. Dorothy was a graduate of Drake University in Iowa, after which she taught high school English for 42 years before retiring. She and her husband Daniel farmed near Hubbard, Iowa. Dorothy held offices in both the DAR and the Huguenot Society. She is survived by her children Daniel F., Jr. and Danielle L. Knutson, eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Memorials, Gifts, and Bequests

October 31 through December 31, 2010

GENERAL FUND

Estate and Trust of Clinton W. Sellew	\$10,000
Gurnee F. Hart	500
Connecticut Society	500
In memory of Jack Somers, former State Historian	
Georgia Society	500
In memory of Past Governor Miriam Elyea Carswell	
Dr. Lacy H. Hunt	200
George and Marilyn Holzworth	100
Arizona Society	100
In memory of Past Governor Marian Mikesell	
Delaware Society	60
In memory of Jean Wilgus Bennett, Jane Wescott Raynor Groo, and Edward Webb Cooch Jr.	
South Dakota Society	40
In memory of Minette Mathews Brown, Bernice Johnson Freer, Irma Green Thietje and John William Fuller	
Ruth Ramsdell Holden	25
In memory of Larance Alfred Gleaton	
Delaware Society	20
In memory of Ellen Lee Bayard Kennelly	

FIVE GENERATIONS FUND

Nevada Society	300
Lauren E. Gordon	150
In memory of Jean Elizabeth (Alden) Gorden, Ethel May (Twining) Alden, and Russell Drayton Alden	

Arizona Society	100
In memory of John Arthur Williams	
New Hampshire Society	100
In memory of Former Governor Stephen M. Sweet	
The Fuller Society	50

LIBRARY FUND

Connecticut Society	500
In honor of Past Governor Fred Strong	
Nevada Society	300
Virginia Society	100
The Fuller Society	50

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants is grateful for all donations. Gifts to honor someone special or Memorial Gifts and Bequests may be made for the *House Endowment Fund*, a trust fund for long term facility needs; *Pilgrim Fund*, a fund to assist with special operating expenses; *General Fund*, a fund for undesignated gifts which include Education, Juniors, *Mayflower Quarterly*, etc.; *Library Fund*, a fund to assist with purchase and maintenance of library books and materials; *Facilities Operating Fund*, a fund to assist with short-term facility needs, care and preservation of grounds, buildings and furnishings; *Publications/Five Generations Fund*, a fund to assist with research, printing, and publication of Pilgrim materials; and the *Pilgrim History Research Fund*, a fund to support Pilgrim research.

Make checks payable to GSMD and send to:

Mr. Carroll R. Goslee, Treasurer General
General Society of Mayflower Descendants
2534 Woodcreek Road, Louisville, KY 40205-2308



FIVE GENERATIONS PROJECT PUBLICATIONS

Published by General Society of Mayflower Descendants

MAYFLOWER FAMILIES GENEALOGIES**THROUGH FIVE GENERATIONS**

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**Display your family's name or special message on the garden walk.
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Thirty-ninth Mayflower General Congress

Plymouth, Massachusetts

September 10 – 14, 2011

Thirty-ninth Mayflower General Congress Registration

(Please Print or Type)

General Society No* _____ State Society _____ Date _____

Name of Registrant _____ Telephone _____ -Email _____

Home Address _____ (State and zip code +4)

(City or Town)

Congress Address _____

Plymouth Arrival _____ Departure _____

Congress Status (*Check one*) Delegate _____ Member _____ Guest _____

General Society Office (if any) _____

State Society Office (if any) _____

Name of Guest(s) _____

Send to and make all checks or money orders payable in U.S. currency to: 39th Mayflower General Congress

G. Steven Brown- Registrar, 189 Sherrin Street, Boston, MA 02136-1851

Closing date for registration is August 6, 2011. No on-site registration at Congress.

Registration postmarked before that date will be acknowledged.

If attending the Banquet, will you need transportation? Yes _____ No _____

Sign _____

* (Your General Society No. may be found on the address label of your *Mayflower Quarterly*)

Registration Fee	_____
Officer / Delegate	_____
Guest Registration	_____
Banquet	_____
Officer/Delegate/Guests	_____
Local Member	_____
Saturday Bus Tours	_____
Newport	_____
Gloucester	_____
Monday Bus Tours	_____
Cape Cod	_____
Boston	_____
Wednesday Bus Tours	_____
Plymouth	_____
Providence, RI	_____

Thirty-ninth Mayflower General Congress

General Society of Mayflower Descendants

Plymouth, Massachusetts - September 10-14, 2011

THE CLOSING DATE FOR REGISTRATION IS AUGUST 6, 2011 Registration postmarked on or before that date will be accepted. Refunds will be made for all Tours and the Banquet if cancelled on or before August 6, 2011. The Registration Fee is non-refundable! After August 6, 2011, Tours and Banquet reservations may be transferred to another person - no refunds - unless an event is cancelled.

BANQUET AND TOURS REGISTRATION: Priority for banquet seating and bus tours will be given to members on a first come first served basis. Tickets available for tours will be limited to the number to finish filling buses.

ALL-CONGRESS BANQUET: Tuesday evening, September 13, 2011, at the beautiful and spacious Holiday Inn, located at 700 Myles Standish Boulevard, Taunton, Massachusetts, at exit 9 off of Route 495. **(Black tie optional)** The fee of \$50.00 per person includes banquet meal, gratuity, entertainment, and bus transportation from and to Plymouth. Local members and guests not registered for the Congress may purchase tickets at \$50.00 per person. Bus transportation is subsidized by Congress registration fees and is available only to those officially registered. Buses will pick up members and guests at the three major inns starting at 5:45 p.m., and depart at 6:00 p.m. for the banquet.

Congress Fees

Registration Fees	\$35.00	Saturday Tour of Newport	\$75.00
Guest Registration Fee	\$35.00	Saturday Tour of Gloucester & Salem	\$99.00
Banquet Fee	\$50.00	Monday Tour of Cape Cod	\$65.00
Local Member Banquet Fee	\$50.00	Monday Tour of Boston	\$60.00
		Wednesday Tour of Plymouth	\$39.00
		Wednesday Tour of Providence, RI	\$65.00

Tours for the Mayflower General Congress - 2011

Saturday, September 10

Bus Tour – Newport, RI Price \$75.00 Lunch not included Minimum of 30

Depart from Plymouth at 9:00am return 5:00pm. Tour includes: Guided tour of the Ten Mile Drive, Harbor Cruise aboard the "Majestic," Admission to Belcourt Castle guided tour. There will be time for lunch on your own at Bowens' wharf. Motor coach transportation. Minimum of 30

Bus Tour – Salem, Gloucester & Rockport Price: \$99.00 Lunch is included Minimum of 30

Departs from Plymouth at 9:00am returns 5:00pm. Guided tour of Salem, Gloucester, Rockport. Admission to the House of Seven Gables, exploring scenes of the Salem Witch Trails. Lunch is at the Gloucester House, there you will enjoy a special Baked Lobster Luncheon. Visit to the Rock Neck Art Colony. Motor coach transportation. Minimum 30

Monday, September 12

Bus Tour – Boston, Lexington & Concord Price - \$60.00 Lunch not included Minimum of 30

Departs from Plymouth at 9:00am returns 5:00pm. Guided tour of Boston, with admission to Old North Church. Admission to Paul Revere's House. You will see the USS Constitution, Boston Gardens, Boston Common. There will be free time for Quincy Market and Faneuil Hall. Then you will have a guided tour of Lexington and Concord. Motor coach transportation, Minimum of 30.

Bus Tour - Cape Tour Price - \$65.00 Lunch not Included Minimum of 30

Depart from Plymouth at 9:00am for Hyannis, where you will enjoy a harbor cruise on Lewis Bay. That will include a narrated tour of the Kennedy Compound with the natural harbor as background. Guided tour of Hyannis and Sandwich. Admission to the Heritage Museum and Gardens. Motor coach transportation. Return at 4:30pm. Minimum of 30.

Wednesday, September 14

Bus Tour – Plymouth Price - \$39.00 Minimum of 15

See "America's Home Town," Walk through the doors of the old Jenney Grist Mill. See the water wheel turn the grinding stones. Guided tour will take you to Forefathers Monument, waterfront. Motor coach transportation. Minimum of 15. Time 9:00am to 11:30am.

Bus Tour – Providence, RI Price - \$65.00 Lunch Not Included Minimum of 25

Depart from Plymouth at 9:00am return at 4:00pm. Guided tour of the City, including the "Mile of History," where you see early 18th and 19th century candy-color houses, visit to Johnson and Wales Culinary Archives and Museum. Lunch time you find yourself on Federal Hill – the "Little Italy" of Providence. Savor the nuance of Italian culture. Motor coach transportation. Minimum of 25.

**Additional information on each of the above tours
is included in the March 2011 *Mayflower Quarterly***

SPECIAL NOTE ON CONGRESS HOUSING

Delegates and guests must make their own hotel and motel reservations.

The major hotels in Plymouth are:

Radisson Hotel Plymouth Harbor (Congress Headquarters)... 1-508-747-4900
Governor Bradford Motor Inn.....1-508-746-6200
John Carver Inn.....1-508-746-7100

Additional accommodations are listed in the March 2011 Mayflower Quarterly

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- * Secretary General Barbara H. Carpenter - District of Columbia
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MARCH 2011



Colonial Artisans mixing and applying daub.

Photo by Plimoth Plantation